

# Anurita Bazar Patrika

BI-WEEKLY EDITION---PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY

LV XXXVI

CALCUTTA SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1904.

No. 17.

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DIABETES is not incurable. Our specific is astonishingly efficacious in removing General Debility, Burning of the palms and the soles, Seminal Weakness, Excessive Urination or Discharge of saccharine matter.

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Take a pill 2 hours before going to bed, next morning you will be convinced of its electric power. Full particulars to be had in the direction paper.

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WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

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FOR ALL

BILIOUS AND NERVOUS

DISORDERS:

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WIND AND PAINS IN STOMACH

Impaired Digestion,

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AND

Female Ailments,

As a protective against fevers and all other disorders, to which residents in this trying climate are so subject.

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In boxes 4 annas, 8 annas, 12 annas and Rs. 2 each.

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which speedily stops all waste and pro-

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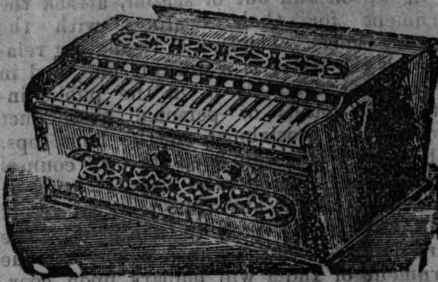
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Mohesh Chandra Boral supplied the Rajshaye Diamond Jubilee Committee with silver Trowe's presentation plates, and ornamental buckets of approved design at a moderate price which gave great satisfaction to all concerned.

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Guaranteed for 3 years and the only original, genuine and best harmonium in the market. When purchasing please look at the spelling of the word, MOHON—our Registered Trade Mark—and the name of PAUL & SONS in bright gold, without which none is genuine.

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Sarsaparilla or Blood and Liver Cleanser is the most effective combination of Iodised Compound Essence of Sarsaparilla.

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It has the power of causing the elimination of Mercury from the system. This essence of Sarsaparilla will renew the arterial blood of putrid humours cleanse the stomach regulate the bowels and impart a tone of health.

One trial will convince you of the utility of this medicine.

CAUTION—Always ask your Druggist for POWELL'S Iodised Compound Essence of Sarsaparilla and be sure you get the genuine which bears our Trade Mark.

Bottle Re. 1-10-0.

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MOST COMFORTABLE IN WEAR

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VERY PRETTY LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

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The "Improved Lever" Wrist Watches,

One Quality only "THE BEST"

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Repairs of every description done at the shortest notice.

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Beware of Worthless imitations

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## MOHIN FLUTE

Awarded Gold Medal at the Calcutta

Industrial Exhibition.

PLEASE LOOK AT THE SPELLING

MOHIN BROS.

ON THE INSTRUMENT.

1. It having appeared that the public are of th deceived by some unprincipled trader offering

WORTHLESS IMITATIONS of the

MOHIN FLUTE.

2. MOHIN BROS., beg most respectfully to

AUTION the PUBLIC that genuine MOHIN

FLUTE can be had only from MOHIN BROS.

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Price of the Mohin Flutes.

Mohin flute 3 octave 3 steps F to F

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A potent remedy for habitual constipation, cough, gout, rheumatism, worms, biliousness and piles. It restores energy in the system worn out with nervousness. The best nerve tonic can be administered in the convalescent state. 4 oz. phial Re. 1, Dozen Rs. 11, pound Rs. 3-8.

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## ASWAGANDHA WINE.

The greatest nerve, brain and muscular tonic ever invented. Highly efficacious in cough, cold and even in consumption. It infuses vigour in the system worn out by age and youthful frailties. Utmost disorders, seminal weakness, loss of memory, want of retentive power and impotency can be cured by its regular use. A real restorative to all who have to sustain prolonged physical and mental exercise. 4 oz. phial Re. 1, Dozen Rs. 11, pound Rs. 3-8.

## MIST PEPSIN CO COM BISMUTH

The most efficacious medicine in dyspepsia with flatulency. A tried and most potent medicine which cures safe cure of the disease. 4 oz. phial Re. 1-4, doz Rs. 14-8, pound Rs. 4-8.

100 empty Manager, Indian Chemical and Pharmaceutical

Works, 4 (a) Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

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WORLD-RENOUNDED



## SCIENCE vs. LUXURY.

Maharajas Have unanimously borne testimony about the efficacy and excellence of our world-renowned sweet-scented KESHANJAN OIL, thousands of which may be found in our KESHANJAN DIARY, forwarded, Gratis on receipt of half anna postage label. Keshanjan is the King of all sweet-scented and medicated Hair-oils.

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Packing and Postage ... Re. 0 5 0  
Three Small Phials ... Rs. 2 8 0  
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## THE GREAT ENEMY!

Do you not know that we have got a marvellous specific for Diabetes mellitus? It is our great SHASTRI medicine—BASANTA KUSUMAKAR RASA.

It improves the system, gives strength and energy after a fortnight's use.

Acts as a charm, even in obstinate cases of Diabetes—which have taken away from us, our best geniuses and worthies.

Efficacy of this invaluable preparation, has been acknowledged by many who have borne testimony in unanimous voice.

Saved many a valuable life from premature decay.

Price per Phial ... Rs. 4 0 0

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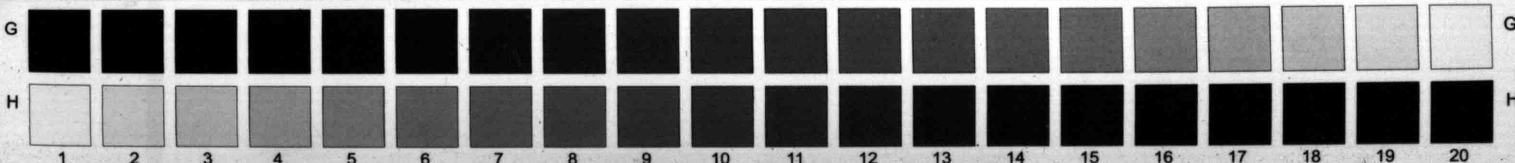
All sorts of gold silver and jewellery ornament, are kept ready for sale, and also made to order at cheaper rates than others. Confident of the superior quality of the articles and moderate prices at which they are sold, I invite comparison and challenge competition. For particulars see illustrated catalogue price 6 annas including postage. Customers buying ornaments worth Rs. 100 will get a catalogue free of cost.

DEAR SIR,—The ornaments which you have supplied to me on order on the occasion of my daughter's marriage, have all been of approved design and of neat workmanship. I cannot but too highly recommend the promptitude with which my order was complied with. Thanking you for the same and wishing you success, I remain (Sd.) Kedar Nath Sanyal, Ex. Asst. Commr. Habiganj, Sylhet. Dated, 3rd January 1890.

Babu Nityananda Biswas of Rampur-Basilah has executed my orders with great promptness, and the workmanship he has exhibited is highly creditable. He is, as far as I am able to judge, honest and fully deserves encouragement and patronage. He is trust, worthy in his dealings with his customers.

Dated, 4-2-90. (Sd.) Nil Kant Majumder,

Professor, Presidency College.





## THE GREAT WRESTLING MATCH.

## ALL OVER IN FORTY-FOUR SECONDS.

"THE TERRIBLE TURK" BEATEN AND  
DISABLED.

Six thousand spectators at Olympia on Saturday night, tense with excitement, saw Georges Hackenschmidt, the young Russian wrestler, defeat and disable Madrali, his great rival, with one mighty throw. It took Hackenschmidt exactly forty-four seconds to win the Graeco-Roman wrestling championship of the world.

Within the forty-four seconds Madrali and Hackenschmidt had come to grips in the centre of the ring, Hackenschmidt with his terrible strength had seized the Turk by the body, swung him round, and thrown him with smashing force to the carpet, and had consummated his achievement by pinning the gigantic shoulders of his adversary fairly and squarely to the ground.

When Madrali reached his feet it was found that his elbow joint was dislocated. Amid general shouting, with a thousand of the audience besieging and invading the ring, Hackenschmidt was declared the winner.

It was at nine o'clock, after some minor wrestling, that an official came into the ring and announced the contest of the evening. The great gathering was thrilling with excitement. In the centre of the arena was a raised dais, about thirty feet square, with its sides roped. It stood out like an island. High above the dais was a semi-circle of powerful arc lamps, deluging with light. From the edges of the arena a great expanse of seats sloped backwards in every direction, and in those seats was a vast crowd of enthusiasts, men for the greater part, with here and there a woman. All were at a tension, some shouting incoherent cheers, others craning forward breathless.

## TWO TYPES OF WRESTLERS.

Madrali sprang lightly into the ring, and a great roar of welcome went up. He was loosely wrapped in a big brown fur coat, trimmed with astrachan, and he walked across to his corner with a powerful, gliding stride. He did not look the typical athlete. His head, close to his shoulders, seemed too small for his great body, and his legs and arms, instead of swelling at the muscles, tapered smoothly away to the extremities.

Presently, when he was stripped for action, this impression was confirmed, and the only striking evidence of his much vaunted strength lay in the tremendous width and depth of his chest. He sat in his chair rather stolidly, with his calm, thoughtful eyes looking far away.

Then it was that Hackenschmidt leaped on to the dais, and with his supporters walked to his corner. Like his opponent, he was wrapped in a thick cloak, but unlike him took no notice of the cheering with which he was greeted. While the officials gathered in the centre of the ring the Russian leaned back in his chair almost negligently, though quite without affectation. Covered by his cloak as he was, it wanted but a glance to see that there was an extraordinary man. He had the well-poised head of the athlete, a clean-shaven face with powerful but not unpleasant features.

His cloak covered his shoulders, but above the cloak one could see his thick white neck curving slightly outwards and down towards his back. It was a glimpse of Hercules. And yet when Hackenschmidt turned his face to the audience one saw but a pleasant, almost boyish expression, certainly not a touch of grimace. All his grimace lay in that great, rugged, muscular body beneath the cloak.

## A MODERN HERCULES.

Suddenly the ring was cleared, the shrill whistle of the referee rang out, the cloaks were lifted quickly from the competitors' shoulders, and the two giants stood forth to do battle.

The tapering limbs and general smoothness of the Turk gave little indication that he was over a stone heavier than his opponent, while Hackenschmidt, with his frame in muscular symmetry, stood out like a classical figure of exaggerated size and power. With the face of a boy Hackenschmidt had the limbs of Hercules. The great gnarled bunches on the man seemed at times almost incredible. There seemed a crudeness about those terrible muscles beneath the smooth, white skin.

Suddenly, with the quickness of light, the men had a grip of one another and were struggling like tigers. For nearly half a minute they caught at each other's neck, and then broke away, back to back. Like a flash the Russian turned. His opponent was slower in a similar movement, and began to step in lazily with his arms outstretched in the approved style to again reach for Hackenschmidt's neck.

This seemed to have been exactly what the wily Russian had been expecting. To a man versed in the "catch-hold-first-down-to-lose" style it was a golden opportunity, and Hackenschmidt seized it. He sprang like a puma on his prey, and fastened a vice-like grip round the Turk's body in a regular Cumberland hug.

## MADRALI SURPRISED.

These tactics were apparently altogether new to Madrali, and presented a mode of attack never dreamt of in the whole course of his wrestling philosophy. He put up his right arm in an endeavour to ward off the fierce onslaught with a jaw guard, and in doing so struck the Russian's nose, making it bleed.

The sight of his own blood seemed to have an infuriating effect on Hackenschmidt. With a savage snort he shook his head free, and nerved himself for a supreme effort. Tightening his vice-like grip round the Turk's waist, with a chest heave he carried him completely off his feet and had him at his mercy.

## Baby Cough Must Never Linger

NOTHING is more distressing than to see a helpless little infant suffering with a cough and to be fearful of using a remedy which may contain some harmful ingredient. The makers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy positively guarantee that this preparation does not contain opium in any form, for any other harmful substance. Mothers may confidently give this remedy to their little ones. It gives prompt relief and this is perfectly safe. It always cures and cures quickly.

Price Re. 1. and Rs. 2 sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

If unable to obtain locally, this medicine will be forwarded by Smith Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta only receipt of an order. Wholesale agents—B. K. Paul and Co., Abdoor Rahman and Abdoor Kareem Calcutta.

In the twinkling of an eye Madrali was thrown to the carpet with terrible force, and it was here that the injury was done which put so premature an end to the contest. As he fell on his back the Turk struck his right elbow, which was bent, and from that moment the struggle was over.

Before, however, Hackenschmidt could leap upon him and pin his shoulders to the ground the Turk just had time to roll over on to his left side, and it did not seem certain that the throw would be decisive. Many a wrestler has wriggled out of a worse position. But when Hackenschmidt, astride the prostrate Turk, began to pull him over flat he met with practically no resistance, and the referee's whistle, blowing almost immediately, indicated that the Russian had won the first bout in forty-four seconds, and, as it ultimately proved the match.

## THE TURK'S INJURY.

It was a sudden, electrical performance, executed in a flash. The spectators did not for a moment realise what had taken place. When they did they broke out into a tumult of cheering.

It was announced from the stage that Madrali's arm had been broken, as well as the elbow dislocated, but subsequently Dr. Jackson Lang, medical adviser to the National Sporting Club, informed a "Daily Mail" representative that there was no fracture. It will be quite three months before Madrali is able to wrestle again.

In an interview after the wrestle, Madrali, who gave no sign of the pain he was enduring, said: "It was an accident—nothing else. When Hackenschmidt gripped me, we both fell. I with my elbow underneath—that is all. The doctor says I shall not be able to wrestle again for three months—then if I am able, I will make another match with Hackenschmidt. The fall was a fair one."

## £27 PER SECOND.

The "Sportsman" to-day says: "Without going so far as to say the result was a fair and proper criterion of the relative merits of the men, Hackenschmidt must be given credit for a very smart and clever victory. The Turk, in our opinion, was caught napping, taken by surprise by a man whom we have all along put down as much his superior in speed and generalship."

The "Sporting Life" observes:—"The Russians Lion won the match and the stake money of £200. This, added to his share of the purse, which amounts to £1,000, swells the sum total up to £1,200, a very nice little amount for less than three-quarters of a minute's work."

As the wrestle lasted only forty-four seconds, Hackenschmidt receive payment for his prowess at the rate of £27 5s. 5d.

## OFFICIAL SECRETS.

The Official Secrets Bill, even as amended by the Select Committee, must still be regarded as one of those ill-advised measures of legislation into which the Government of India now and again gratuitously blunders. As originally drafted its acceptance by any body of fair-minded men assembled to "make laws and regulations" in the Viceregal Council Chamber was impossible. Lord Curzon himself practically admitted this in his speech of the 18th December; and in dealing with the criticism to which the Bill had been subjected he stated that the Government were open to conviction on certain issues that had been raised. Referring to the fears expressed that arbitrary prosecutions might be undertaken if this measure were passed as it stood, His Excellency said he did not believe that such proceedings were possible, and, if they were, it was never intended that they should be. He added:—"But if I am wrong—and this is a matter for the draftsman, to which expert class I do not claim myself to belong—then I say at once that we shall be prepared, if convinced of the unsuitability of our language, to modify it; if we have been guilty of obscenity to alter it; if shown to have gone too far, to modify our plans."

The concessions made to public opinion, when the Bill passed through the Select Committee stage, were an indication that the language originally employed was unsuitable, that obscurity did exist, and that the Government had gone too far. There was a retracing of the steps taken, but at a certain point the faltering official feet stopped dead, although the goal of safety was within easy reach. We are not concerned to discover who called the halt: the fact remains that the retreat from an untenable position was only partial, although it was made in a manner intended to convey that it had been full and complete.

Without going over old ground and showing how some of the obnoxious clauses of the Bill have been modified, we may come at once to the points that still invite unqualified criticism. These relate solely to "Civil Affairs," for there is no one who questions the right of the State to make stringent rules where secret or confidential matters concerning the Army and Navy are involved. A vain effort has been made in Select Committee to define the term just quoted; and yet the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill apparently believes that opposition will be disarmed by the definition. In this he is woefully mistaken, for the Press have voiced public opinion in the renewed protest against the measures proposed to protect what the Viceroy called the "confidential secrets" of the State. The definition consists of two parts, the first of which mentions affairs affecting relations with foreign States, in which are included only countries outside India. No objection can be taken to this, though occasions may arise where publicity as regards affairs in Asiatic States might be of the highest importance. In such cases we are convinced that responsible newspapers will take the risk of prosecution if it is plain that the public interest can be served by open expression of opinion upon facts the truth

of which cannot be questioned. Inasmuch as the journalist at Home is free to publish as much as he chooses regarding, say, Persian or Afghan, Chinese or Siamese affairs, to comment on Gulf politics or to reveal "secrets" connected with the Baghdad Railway, intrigues at Muscat or Turkish pretensions in various parts of Arabia, it is obvious that no hard-and-fast line can be drawn as regards publication in India. As it is, the columns of Indian papers are rarely disfigured by alarmist and sensational rumours such as unhappily are eagerly retailed by the cheap Press in England. The Government are well aware of the commendable reticence shown in this country when questions likely to cause international trouble are under their consideration.

It is the second part of the definition of "Civil Affairs" which needs to be strenuously opposed. Relations with Native States are included in the category, and on this point much need not be said. We are not among those who, in season and out of season, attack the Government for their dealings with the Feudatory Chiefs. The task of regulating relations with the latter is a difficult one, and in many cases it certainly is in the public interest that details of personal misconduct should not be proclaimed on the house-tops. The Foreign Office can keep its own counsel and protect its "confidential secrets" without aid from the law at any time, and no resort to the Courts is ever likely to take place. The solitary danger in this instance is not that the Government of India will embark upon coercive proceedings in British territory, but that the Chiefs and their Durbars, following the lead given them in the Bill, will adopt its provisions and apply them in such drastic fashion that a system of terrorism will gradually be created. Every Chief is not a model ruler: in every Durbār intrigues are constantly on foot, and unscrupulous men in more than one Native State will welcome a legislative enactment which they can apply to serve their own ends. It is the duty of Government to see that there is no abuse of power in the direction indicated, and responsibility is with them and they cannot escape it.

Passing from "Civil Affairs" in reference to Native States the definition proceeds to deal with other matters. The publication is penalised of information "relating to the public debt or the fiscal arrangements of the Government of India, or any other matters of State where these affairs are of such a confidential nature that the public interest would suffer by their disclosure." The Courts are to be satisfied that the disclosure is prejudicial, at the time, to the public interest, though how this satisfaction is to be given is left to the imagination. We may say at once that section of this kind is of the most mischievous character. As a correspondent recently pointed out in our columns, it is exactly calculated to bring the Executive into conflict with the Judicial authorities, and to set up such strained relations that Government as a whole must be discredited in the long run. An official secret cannot be defined, and hence the all-embracing phrase "any other matter of State." A Magistrate or a Judge will have the invidious duty of deciding what in his opinion is or is not a secret, and this only on purely official evidence. The prosecution will always be in the advantageous position of affirming that such-and-such a piece of information which has been disclosed is considered by Government to be confidential or secret—or both, for there need be no quibbling over terms—and that the public interest has suffered by its disclosure at that particular time. No reasons need be given as to why it is so considered or in what manner the public interest has suffered. The sworn evidence of a single official will suffice to meet the requirements of the law, and not all the cross-examination in the world can shake an affirmation of this kind. The Court, it is true, may express itself as not satisfied and throw the case out; but no measure should be placed on the Statute Book which places an accused person in a position where he will not have the benefit of the ordinary laws of evidence. The principle herein involved is of such high importance that it should not be lightly sacrificed for the preservation of any matter of State which the Government may choose to consider is one of its secrets. It may be urged that only in very flagrant cases would the law be set in motion, but no Government can guarantee that the opinions which it holds on this point will be shared by its successors. The decision of one set of officials, whether in India or elsewhere, is not binding upon those who come after them. The temptation to use coercive measures should not be placed within the reach of even the best-intentioned Executive: it may have a demoralising effect.

There is also the comparatively minor point that an accused person must prove that he had lawful authority or permission to do certain acts. The framers of the amended Bill probably contend that it is simple enough to prove an affirmative, but this may not be such an easy matter as would seem at the first blush. For consistency's sake the prosecution should be required to prove beyond doubt that the accused "had wrongfully obtained information," otherwise there may be vexatious prosecutions merely on suspicion. The amended Bill, then, as it is now before the public, has still serious defects which require to be remedied before its provisions can be accepted by the public. Those which have just been indicated are surely grave enough to cause the Government to pause before forcing the measure through Council with the aid of their majority of votes on the official side. Having gone so far in deleting sections that were indignantly denounced by every section of the community, why should they hesitate to take the final step in withdrawal? They will have both official and public opinion on their side if they refrain from pressing their point as to Civil Affairs; and surely at a time when so many bitter controversies are rife it is worth while being done with one which is absolutely needless.

"Pioneer."

## Imaginary Ailments.

There are many who have pains in the back and imagine that their kidneys are affected, while the only trouble is a rheumatism of the muscles, or, at worst, lumbago, that can be cured by a few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, or by damping a piece of flannel with Pain Balm and binding it on over the affected part.

Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2, sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

If unable to obtain locally, this medicine will be forwarded by Smith Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta only receipt of an order. Wholesale agents—B. K. Paul and Co., Abdoor Rahman and Abdoor Kareem Calcutta.

## Dysentery.

OR Inflammation of the bowel or large intestine is of more frequent occurrence during the summer months. It can be checked and cured by Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy is taken according to the printed directions with each bottle. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy is invaluable to all medicine chests. Get a bottle to-day, it may save a life.

Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

If unable to obtain locally, this medicine will be forwarded by Smith Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta only receipt of an order. Wholesale agents—B. K. Paul and Co., Abdoor Rahman and Abdoor Kareem Calcutta.

## L.-G. AT RANCHI.

His Honor Sir Andrew Fraser in replying to the addresses presented at Ranchi by the Municipality, District Board and Residents of Ranchi, said:—

Mr. Slackie, Mr. Maude, and Gentlemen, I have first of all to return thanks for the three addresses which have been presented on behalf of the Municipal Commissioners, the members of the District Board, and the residents generally of the district of Ranchi. I thank you for the words of welcome which these addresses contain and for the frank expression of your views. In regard to my visit here I should like to say that I not only fully reciprocate the words in which you welcome me, and assure me of your sense of the advantages which are to be derived from personal acquaintance on the part of the ruler of a Province with the different districts of their people. I would also say that I think my visit here especially opportune in view of the meeting of the Chota Nagpur Light House in connection with the annual inspection of that corps by General Leach. The military aspect of the "meet" does not directly concern me. Neither need I refer specially to the social pleasures which are associated with it. But I may be permitted to say that it also has a great administrative advantage. The corps consists of men who are engaged as officers of Government in the administration of all the districts of this Division in all departments of official work, and also of many men engaged in non-official business in connection with the development of industries and the administration of estates. It seems to me of very great importance that these men should be brought together in a manner which indicates a certain community of interest on the part of all those who are engaged in official and non-official work in this country. A corp like this affords excellent opportunities for men engaged in different pursuits becoming acquainted with one another and understanding one another. And such a meeting as has taken place during the past week affords excellent opportunity for consultation and discussion, and the throwing of light from all sides on questions which concern the interests of the districts and people of this Division. I am a strong believer in conferences of Collectors or Deputy Commissioners with one another and with their Commissioner and the advantages to be derived from such conferences are all the greater if they include officers of other departments and also non-officials.

I turn now to your addresses and would take up very briefly the three or four points to which they refer. First of all in the address of the Municipal Commissioners reference is made to the want of railway communications. The Municipal Commissioners remind me that so far back as 1898 my friend and predecessor Sir John Woodburn expressed a hope that the town of Ranchi would before long be linked to the line of railway. I regard this as most desirable. It is desirable in the interests of the district trade and also in the interests of the administration of the Division. As you are aware a good deal has been done with a view to making the way clear for having railway communication with this plateau. Hitherto the Government has not succeeded in working out a practicable scheme. Only the other day private tenders were invited for the construction of a railway line. What the result of this may be I cannot say. There are difficulties in the way. There is the difficulty of assuring capitalists that the railway will pay. There is the difficulty arising from the poverty of the District Board, of offering any guarantee in connection with the proposed line, and there is the difficulty arising from the uncertainty as to the opening up of the Damooda Valley by railway communications. All these difficulties may stand in the way of private capitalists making up their minds to undertake this work. I do not, however, think that those difficulties cannot be surmounted. I cannot believe that a light railway line will not pay; and I shall certainly give to the carrying out of some reasonable scheme all the attention and effort which you can desire of me. For, as I have said, I believe the project to be expedient not only for the development of the trade of the district but also for administrative efficiency.

The next point to which I may draw attention is the discussion of lines of communications in the address of the District Board. They especially refer to a road between the Sub-division of Gumla and the headquarters at Ranchi, a distance of 60 miles, and a good feeder road from the south of the district to the Bengal Nagpur Railway at Kalunga. They also refer to the necessity for preparing estimates for famine projects within the district. In regard to the Ranchi-Gumla road, I would say that I cordially concur in the expediency if not the necessity, of having a road passable at all seasons of the year between the headquarters of the district and the headquarters of the Sub-division, if such a road is at all practicable. I can also agree that we cannot throw the whole burden of such a road on the finances of the District Board. I therefore concur in the two principal propositions which are made in the address; and I promise that, if it is at all possible for me to do so, I shall make a substantial grant to the district finances next year for the carrying out of this road. In regard to the other road I think it will be impossible for me to hold out any hope of assistance from provincial revenues for a line of communication between the south of the district and the Bengal Nagpur Railway, until I have settled the question of the proposed railway communication between the headquarters of the district and the line of rail. If the headquarters are not connected with the railway system by a light line, then the road indicated by the District Board will undoubtedly be of importance; but I think you will agree with me that the necessity for the road which has been indicated by the District Board will be very considerably less felt, if we have railway communication with the headquarters of the district. The trade of the south of the district would tend towards headquarters. In regard to the preparation of estimates for famine projects, I may say that I am somewhat disappointed at finding that so little has been done in this direction in this district. I believe that it would be possible for the District Board in course of time to prepare all the estimates required. But the matter is one of urgency. Some estimates ought to be got ready with as little delay as possible; for if famine comes, it ought not to find us unprepared with a programme of relief. I shall therefore take up the matter immediately and earnestly, giving what help may be needed from provincial funds, and calling on the dis-

trict funds for such reasonable contribution as they may be able to give, so that these estimates may be prepared without delay.

The third point to which I may refer is the recommendation of the District Board that there should be telegraphic communication between Ranchi and Gumla. Enquiries which I have made have led me to believe that the members of the Board are right in proposing a line to Ranchi by way of Guru and Lohardaga to Gumla. I believe that this would best serve the trade interests of those of the district; and I believe that it would be a self-supporting line. On this point I shall make further and more formal enquiries. I would, however, say that I entirely agree with the expediency, if not necessity of connecting the Sub-Divisional headquarters to the District headquarters by telegraph, and therefore I should be ready to assist those locally interested in the matter in giving the guarantee which the Telegraph Department demands in respect of new lines. I think that the administrative advantage, of having telegraphic communication between the District and Divisional headquarters justify my promise of reasonable assistance.

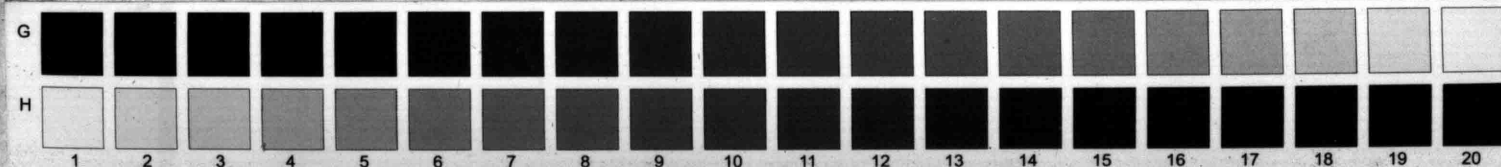
The fourth matter to which reference is made is also contained in the address of the District Board. They invite my assistance in securing the sanction of the Government of India to the extension to the whole district of the survey and settlement proceedings which are now in progress in the Munda country alone. It gives me great pleasure to see that the District Board recognise the beneficial results derived from a settlement and record of rights in the decision of the innumerable petty disputes and the avoidance of harassing litigation. I may say frankly, in return for your frank expression of opinion, that the Government of Bengal has decided to apply to the Government of India for sanction to the extension of survey and settlement proceedings to the rest of the Ranchi district, and that I am only awaiting the receipt of certain further information, which I had called for from the Board of Revenue before making my application for sanction.

## THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

And now, gentlemen, I come last of all to a matter which is referred to in all the three addresses namely the question of the transfer of this district and certain parts of this Division from the administration of the Bengal Government to that of the Central Provinces. I do not propose to discuss this matter fully, or to indicate that I have arrived at any final decision in regard to the question. I shall, however, say three things about it. The first is that I am not prepared at all to admit that the transfer of these districts to the Central Provinces could justly be viewed in any sense as a calamity. I fancy that you will agree that about thirty years of happy work in the Central Provinces may justify a prejudice against that view. Well, gentlemen, I know the methods of administration in the Central Provinces well, and I now know something of the methods of administration in Bengal. I know also the feelings of the people of the Central Provinces; and I know to some extent the feelings of the people in Bengal. And I can assure you that the administration of the Central Provinces, while in certain respects it may be less advanced than that of Bengal, is in other respects very much in advance of it. I can also assure you that the people of the Central Provinces are as thoroughly contented with the methods of the administration there, as the people of Bengal profess to be with the methods of administration here. It is a great satisfaction to find that the people attach importance to the various features of local administration to the extent which the many representations which I have received against the transfer of any districts from Bengal to any other Province seem to indicate. I can, however, assure you that there have been precisely similar views held in the Central Provinces in regard to proposals to transfer portions of them to other Governments. It is, however, only natural to view the unknown sometimes with apprehension. The second remark that I would make is that there are a number of powerful arguments against transferring this district or any part of this Division from Bengal to the Central Provinces. You have stated, in a memorial prepared at a public meeting held on the 20th December last, the principal arguments against the transfer. I can assure you that what you have urged will receive the fullest and most careful, as well as the most sympathetic, consideration both from myself and from the Government of India. Every argument which you have presented will be carefully weighed by myself, before I submit my views to the supreme Government, and will be clearly laid before that Government for its consideration. The third and the last thing that I have to say in regard to this question is that I am much impressed by the moderation and loyalty which have characterised the expression of your views, and I desire cordially to acknowledge the frankness and yet the courtesy which has characterised the expression of every argument whether of a practical or of a sentimental character. You have not weakened your case by extravagant language.

Now, gentlemen, I have concluded the reply which I have to give to these addresses which have been a great pleasure to me to receive. I feel greatly with the importance that attaches to some of the questions which we have thus discussed together, and I am deeply sensible of the advantage which is derived by such frank public discussion of matters which interest the people, as well as by more private opportunities which have been given me in the course of this visit to your district of meeting some of you for more intimate conversation, and ascertaining as far as possible the feelings and interests of the people. In return for your good wishes for myself I have only to say in conclusion that I heartily wish you all prosperity in the years to come. I congratulate you on what I may call the tone of your district life: the kindly and cordial relations that exist between the officers of Government and the people, the interest that the officers take in their work, and the cordial support which they receive from the leaders of all classes of the people. This visit has been a great pleasure to me: it has been made easy to accomplish and will leave a very pleasant memory.

A case of plague is reported at Rangoon by the steamer "Bihoka." The patient is a Mahomedan of Partabgarh. The case was detected during medical examination and was removed to the segregation camp, necessary precautions being taken.





THE  
Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 28, 1904.

## INDIA LEASED TO OFFICIALS.

In Asia there are countries which are absolutely under the sway of the Christian races, as for instance, India. There are others which have some sort of independence, but yet so placed by the Christian races that they cannot grow, as for instance, Persia and Afghanistan. There are countries which are absolutely independent, as for instance, China and Japan. The latest candidate for territory in Asia was the United States, and it obtained the Philippine Islands. We have yet to see how this country is ruled by its conquerors.

Two countries in Asia are governed on what may be called European principles, namely, India and Japan. In Japan, the rulers are but followers of European methods. In India, Europeans themselves conduct the affairs of the country. Here clearly India has an advantage over Japan, for the former is ruled by Europeans direct, and the latter by the disciples of Europeans. India, then, is richer in resources, and, as for the population, Japan is a mere pigmy when compared to India. India has a more ancient civilization and literature than Japan. Indeed, Japan is a mere child of India in this respect.

India, as stated above, is under the direct rule of the most enlightened country in Europe. Yet Japan is a power in the world, and India only a "property." The existence of the latter is ignored by all, and its three hundred millions considered as mere "human sheep." Though Japan is the poorest country in the world, and, at one time, India was the richest, India now is poorer than Japan, the abode of famine, plague, and malaria.

Why should the foremost Asiatic country, which is under the absolute sway of the foremost nation in Europe, be the abode of famine and pestilence, and the smallest country in that continent should be a power, strong enough to fight one of the strongest military nations in the world, is a problem easy of solution. Japan is the first consideration to a Japanese, but India is not the first consideration to an Englishman ruling India. To such an Englishman India comes third in estimation, he himself being the first and his country the second.

It is far from correct to say that England rules India, in the same sense as it rules Ireland. If that had been the case, there would have been no trouble, and India would have grown fast enough under the enlightened rule of Britain. But the trouble lies in the peculiar way India is governed.

England having acquired India has farmed it out to a thousand English officials, who are headed by the Secretary of State. India belongs practically to these English officials and to England only in name. These Anglo-Indian officials, lease-holders of India, serve themselves first, and then their mother-country. Thus they increased their own pay. They could have never done it, if England, instead of these lease-holders, had directly ruled the country. In days gone by, the land-holders of Bengal had to lease out their estates to European indigo planters. These latter did not much care for the improvement of the property. Their sole object was to make indigo out of the lands in their temporary possession. And their only consideration was whether or not the property would last the time of their lease.

Let it be borne in mind that the forty millions of English people derive very little advantage from the Empire of India. The fat is sucked by these one thousand officials and a few merchants. How India is faring under the present system was graphically described by one of the officials himself, Mr. Donald Smeaton, a late member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, who, as the Liberal candidate for Stirlingshire, delivered a lecture on "India" in Edinburgh on Feb. 3. He said:—

"He was sorry to say that Great Britain at the present time was betraying the great trust committed to her in India. She was crushing the people by taxation and stifling their protests. She would not listen even to friendly warning. When the late Sir James Caird, 25 years ago, warned the Government that India was, from sheer maladministration hastening to ruin, he was discredited. Time and again since then like warnings had been given but to no avail. Year after year the Secretary of State had told a weary, empty House of Commons that all was well. The day was not far off when the British Parliament would have a sharp awakening and he did not envy the feelings of the Secretary of State when that awakening came. The time of talking or writing was past; the time for action had now arrived—rapid, drastic, resolute action. The disease had been clearly diagnosed; its symptoms were all unmistakable and daily deepening. The diagnosis was this:—An extravagantly costly Government involving crushing taxation of the people. The remedy was clear. Reform the system of Government; reduce its cost so as to bring it within the means of the people. Surely that would appeal to the conscience of the British people and to their common sense. But (continued Mr. Smeaton) there is another kind of appeal which I would make and it is to the manufacturers of this country, especially Lancashire. I warn them that this excessive taxation of the people of India, this fiscal misgovernment, is dead against their interests. India is by far the best customer we have. She takes from us annually over £30,000,000 worth of goods, and sends us some £30,000,000 worth of her produce. She buys between £15,000,000 and £20,000,000 worth of cotton goods annually—more than one-fourth of the entire Lancashire export trade—and £6,000,000 to £8,000,000 worth of metal ware. And mark this—these cotton goods and metal ware are not purchased only by the rich they are distributed in minute dribbles over the whole 300,000,000 of the people. Pedlars by thousands traverse the Continent with these wares."

When the Americans acquired the Philippines, we ventured to bring one fact to the consideration of our rulers, namely, that it would be a shame if the Americans were found to treat the Philippines more generously than the English rulers did the Indians. As a matter of fact, we now see, the Americans have resolved to treat their new "fellow-subjects" in a most sympathetic manner. In

short, it seems, that they do not mean to make much difference between themselves and their new fellow-subjects. In a future issue, we shall see how America and France are governing their dependencies in Asia and Africa respectively.

## HOW AMERICA AND FRANCE TREAT THEIR DEPENDENCIES.

We said yesterday that we would examine the way the United States and France were dealing with their dependencies in Asia and Africa respectively. The readers may remember that a mixed Philippine Commission was appointed by the American Government for the purpose of preparing a system of rule for the better government of the Philippines. The educational question, amongst others, engaged the serious attention of the Commission, and the spirit in which they have settled this matter shows that the ruling country intends to treat their subjects in a most generous manner.

Last August the Commission passed an Act providing for the education of a number of Filipinos in the United States at the expense of the insular government. The boys were carefully selected by examination, both mental and physical, from thirty-three provinces, and English was one of the studies in which they were obliged to have good grades.

Great enthusiasm throughout the Philippines was aroused by the sending of these students to America, and many pleasing attentions were shown them both at their home towns and Manila before embarking. A special operative performance was given in their honor, and on the morning of their departure a meeting was held at which addresses were made by Governor Taft, Commissioners Smith and Tavera and prominent Filipinos, after which they marched to the wharf in a body, to the music of half a dozen brass bands, and accompanied by civic organizations and thousands of citizens.

Ninety-six students embarked on October 10, 1903, on the steamship Rohilla Maru, belonging to the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, and transfer was made at Hong Kong to the steamship Corea.

The boys had one day's sightseeing at Shanghai, one at Nagasaki, one at Kobe, two at Yokohama and another at Honolulu. Both the passengers and ship's officers spoke in praise of their conduct. The party reached San Francisco on November 9, and on the 11th started for Southern California, where they are spending this winter, distributed amongst the country public schools. It was thought best not to subject them to the rigors of a Northern winter at once, but next summer they will be brought to the cities of the Middle States.

We must gratefully acknowledge that the English rulers of India in the beginning of their rule treated the people of this country with greater sympathy than they do now. We remember with gratitude the days of David Hare, Drinkwater, Bethune and Henry Woodrow. Alas, that sympathy has disappeared. Now if school-boys are alleged to have committed some mischief, the whole machinery of the executive government is set loose to punish them. And then, the Universities Bill, if passed, will deal a severe blow to the progress of high education in this country.

At one time the rulers here founded nine scholarships to enable the Indian youths to go to England and pass the Civil Service Examination. But they were withdrawn as soon as a number of Indians came out successful in that examination. When a severe famine caused deaths in Orissa, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir Cecil Beadon, was compelled to retire, because, he had permitted human beings to die of starvation under British rule. But now? Well that feeling has totally disappeared. The Indians are not now, as before, objects of affection, but of distrust, to the ruling authorities. And a retrograde educational policy or a few millions of deaths by starvation do not now excite any serious comment.

## FRENCH POLICY IN AFRICA.

Let us now see the policy adopted by the French in ruling the races subject to their dominion. A recent number of a West African paper, the "Weekly News" of Sierra Leone, contains some very interesting details of the administration in the French West African settlements, and especially of its relations with the Mohammedan populations. The subject merits attention, for it goes a long way towards explaining the absence of disturbances in that part of Africa and the steady progress of the country under French rule.

A new departure, it seems, is contemplated by the French Government in what is officially denominated the Western Sudan—that is, the territory south of Algeria stretching from the Atlantic to the region of Lake Tchad. A mosque is to be erected in Paris, with the special object of inspiring confidence among the Moslem tribes under French influence in the Sudan, with whom the French have been more or less in contact for nearly a century through their Senegal settlements. In these settlements there is hardly what can be called direct French rule. It is only in the towns like St. Louis, Dakar and others that such can be said to exist, and even there the Moslems have their own courts and native Judges. The populations of the Protectorate are governed by trained native agents paid by the French Administration, which interferes as little as possible in small details and acts through what to the natives appears a natural channel. To prepare these native agents schools have been endowed in all the towns, and there is a special college at St. Louis for the education of the sons of chiefs and the training of Government interpreters. These graduates are said to enter heartily into the spirit of their work and to become loyal to France without losing in any degree their attachment to their own country.

One of the blunders committed by the rulers here was to demolish not only all indigenous institutions of the country but deprive the people of all their civil rights and privileges, and centralize them into their own hands. In Bengal the criminal administration of the Province used to be carried on by the Zemindars. Instead of taking away this privilege from them, if the rulers, like the French, had appointed English agents to help them, without interfering in their administration, the police rule, which is now a source of seething discontent, would have been unknown here. Similarly, if the old panchayat system was fostered and placed on a sound footing, instead of being destroyed, litigation would have not eaten into the vitals of the Indian society

in the way it is doing now. The French policy in Africa is not to meddle with the internal civil administration of the subject people. In India the people have not the privilege of appointing even village Chowkidars, who are their own servants. Then again, while the French, at their own cost, are going to build a mosque for the Mussalmans in Paris, here the Hindus and Mussalmans are made to spend forty lakhs of rupees annually for the maintenance of Christian ecclesiastics.

The material results of French rule in the Senegal country are, we are told, everywhere most striking. A great network of highways connecting the towns with the railway to the Upper Niger has been constructed, and wheeled vehicles are in common use. Horses, camels, sheep, goats and cattle increase in numbers yearly, and the spread of agriculture is adding all the time to the wealth of the whole population. Their methods are largely communistic, their social condition is far superior to that of other West African tribes, and their religious and social life is entirely African, with little admixture of European luxury and habits. They are given to building and endowing mosques and schools, and asylums for the aged, and where possible they make the pilgrimage to Mecca.

In the matter of material results, the Indians have lost more than they have gained. They are deeply grateful to their rulers for such blessings of Western civilization as railways, telegraphs and steamers. But they have to secure them at a ruinous cost. If railways have developed the resources of the country, they have also enabled foreigners to impoverish it more quickly than they would have been otherwise able to do. The steamer service has killed the boat trade of the country which gave bread to millions of people. Although European capital was employed in constructing the railway, the people had to guarantee and pay heavy interest to railway companies. And malaria, which has been decimating the fairest districts in India, is due directly to the high embankment of these railways, which prevent the free egress of water and thus cause a stagnation to the soil. Indeed, it is a debatable point, whether the manner in which these blessings of the West have been conferred upon the people of this country has added to their material prosperity or adversity. That the religious and social life of the Indians has much deteriorated by coming in contact with European luxury and habits, admits of no question.

The French Government, having carefully studied the results of the system that has developed under its hands, now proposes to take a further step in which the theocratic side of the Moslem evolution in Africa will play a large part. It is intended to establish a Khalfate for West and Central Africa, vested in an African, supported by French power and surrounded by a body of Sheiks and Ulemas, who will rule all French Mohammedan Africa, uniting the population under the banner of Islam in the interest of France. The French have peculiar advantages for carrying out this idea. A large number of their African Moslems are not only adepts in the language and literature of Islam through their studies at Mecca, but through the sanctity so acquired exercise great influence over the masses. Among them are some who claim affinity to the Korish, the tribe of the Prophet, and from them might be taken one to fill the high office of Khalfate of French African Islam.

The "Weekly News" of Sierra Leone makes the following comment upon the above:—

"It is evident from the foregoing, and from what we already know of the Islamic movement in Africa, that we are going to hear much more about it in the near future. The first effect of this new French policy will be the suppression of the sporadic Mahdism that has so long interfered with the progress of the whole of the Sudan."

We commend the French method of rule and its results to the more generous and far-seeing portion of the English race. The Indians are an ancient and enlightened people. There is no doubt their civilization is of a far superior nature than that of the West African Moslems. They are, again, nearly two hundred years under the rule of the first nation in Europe. Surely they deserve greater generosity at the hands of their enlightened rulers than the West Africans who are governed by the French.

## ORIGIN, HISTORY, AND MEANING OF THE ALTERNATIVE SCHEME.

The original proposal in Mr. Risley's letter to the Bengal Government was the transference of the two districts of East Bengal with the Chittagong Division to the Chief Commissionership of Assam. The cry was, however, raised by the people of these districts that, cut off from Bengal, they would be deprived of a more enlightened administration. "That is a serious objection," admitted some high official. "That objection must be removed, or I shall never be a party to the transfer," said another. Even the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal himself was pleased to admit to several gentlemen, whom he consulted, that this was a serious objection.

We next find this point discussed both here and at Dacca and Mymensingh. Eventually another proposal was submitted, and it is hard to determine with whom it originated,—that East Bengal should demand what it really wanted, that is to say, a Lieutenant-Governor with a Council, and all the other costly necessities of a higher administration. It was, however, decided that such an alternative proposal should emanate from the people themselves. But they refused to submit one on two grounds. One was that it would be fatal to admit the principle of partition; and secondly, the initial cost of building a new Province and the maintenance of a Commission of its own, "recruited from England," would mean a ruinous one.

When the people of East Bengal declined to suggest an alternative proposal, Mr. Garth, a European manager of a Dacca Zemindar, Nawab Salimullah, undertook the task of persuading them to do it. He invited a few leading men of Dacca to his house at a conference and made the proposal that the people should submit an alternative proposal praying for a Lieutenant-Governor with a Council, etc., etc.

At the time when this proposal was made, many leading men, who had attended the meeting, thought that Mr. Garth was the spokesman of the Government itself. They could not give an immediate answer and took time to consider the matter; subsequently they declined the proposal and announced in the newspapers that the proposal of Mr. Garth, who was only a spokesman of the Government, had been declined.

Mr. Garth, however, apparently did not like it, for he was seen to send a contradiction to the Anglo-Indian journals,—he is too high to write to the "Native" papers, though not too high to accept native pay,—that the proposal was the product of his own brain, and that those who said that he had admitted its connection with Government did not speak the truth.

This letter of Mr. Garth created much sensation in Dacca and elsewhere. A good many of those present at his conference were willing to swear that the language used by him on the occasion admitted of no other interpretation than what was attached to it, namely, that he was speaking on behalf of the Government, etc., etc. Eventually, however, it was decided to let the matter alone for many good reasons, one being that it was not expedient, at that moment, to raise a controversy over a side-issue. One point was, however, made clear, that the credit of having originated the alternative scheme lay either with Mr. Garth or the Government, the people having had nothing to do with it. All the same, alas! it involved a most important issue, of which, later on.

The manner in which the Commissioner of Dacca and some other officials identified themselves with the project, however, led the people to believe, and believe firmly, that the great object of the Government was to induce them to submit an alternative proposal praying for a new Province with a Lieutenant-Governor and the same administration that prevails in Bengal. So they declined to be led into the trap. And this is why they let the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca severely alone, when he subsequently proposed the alternative scheme to them. The Nawab could induce only 95 Mussalmans, who were either the members of his family or his dependents, to stand by him. Thus, practically only a single individual agreed to submit the proposal, namely, Nawab Salimullah of Dacca.

And this alternative scheme, which Mr. Garth claims to be his and which was rejected by all except Nawab Salimullah, the Viceroy thought fit to notice at Dacca and Mymensingh! The protests of the representatives of the people were ignored and laid aside, and the alternative scheme,—supposed to be submitted by them, but really by a single man, and whose authorship is claimed by this single man's servant, an Englishman,—was seriously discussed by His Excellency at Mymensingh! The popular conviction that the alternative scheme was the work of the Government, was strengthened by the reply of the Home Member to the question of the Hon'ble Dr. Ashu Tosh Mukherjee, who neither denied nor accepted its responsibility but only said that it was not officially before the Government.

In his Dacca address, the Viceroy referred to this alternative scheme in a guarded manner. His Lordship said that he would take time to consider that scheme. By this attitude it was sought to be proved that a scheme from the people had been submitted to him and the Government as the supreme judge was considering the matter for disposal. Two days after this, the attitude of the Viceroy seems to have been changed thoroughly. There was no longer any hesitancy shown. We always knew Lord Curzon to be an impulsive ruler, and diplomacy was foreign to his nature. We are sorry to see that, in dealing with this question, His Excellency did not show himself to be so straightforward as he naturally is.

Need the reader be told why were the authorities so anxious that the alternative proposal should emanate from the people? Well, the Government might have then posed itself as a bounty-giver. "Are you dissatisfied with the Chief Commissionership and the backward administration of Assam, and anxious for a Lieutenant-Governor and the superior administration of Bengal? Granted." That was palpably the object of those who wanted the people to submit the proposed alternative scheme. It was their original intention to play the role of a mighty bounty-giver. But as the proposal did not come from the people, so the Government had to act the part of both the applicant and the bounty-giver.

And why should the Viceroy hesitate to give a Lieutenant-Governor to the new Province? Nay, why should he even object to create a Lieutenant-Governorship for every district? A Lieutenant-Governorship means a lakh per annum for an Englishman "recruited from England."

So the alternative proposal means the creation of a new Province with a Lieutenant-Governor drawing a salary of one lakh of rupees and his Secretaries drawing one-third, or one-quarter of a lakh; with a High Court costing seven lakhs or more; and other expensive institutions manned by highly-paid English officials, imported from England. It will thus be seen that the blessings promised by the generous bounty-giver are to be purchased at a fabulous cost.

As to the people of Bengal proper, they have no doubt already secured all the requirements of a superior administration, and they will not have to pay for them over again. But they will have to maintain all these costly things alone, and not jointly with East Bengal as before, with half of their revenues taken from them. In short, half of the present Bengal will have to maintain the entire costly administration hitherto maintained by the whole of Bengal. It was thus that the authorities were anxious that the alternative proposal should come from the people, and it is thus that the Government seeks to keep itself aloof from it. But why should the people agree to accept a boon weighted with such conditions?

The partition question then resolves itself into a single point, namely, it means the creation of a large number of fat berths for men, "recruited from England" at the cost of the people of Bengal. Western Bengal is thus as much interested in the question as the Eastern, for while it means a ruinous burden to the newly created Province, it means almost the doubling of the administration cost to the people of West Bengal. This is the view that the whole thing presents to us. We would very much like to be corrected.

It seems quite clear that the idea of Lord Curzon was that he had simply to go and deliver two speeches at Dacca and Mymensingh to convert the entire public,—the affected and the unaffected,—to his own views as regards the partition question. The result is, however, quite in the opposite direction. For instance, the "Englishman," an impartial, rather a friendly, critic of the Government, instead of being converted by the Viceroy, was only

led to discover, after going through the Dacca address that, "Lord Curzon is a firm believer in the principle of benevolent despotism," that his Lordship entertains the notion that the rulers have no "necessity of explaining their acts or intentions," and that "the Viceroy can afford to be illogical." Another impartial critic is the Anglo-Indian editor of the "Bengal Times" who had the additional advantage of hearing the Viceroy speak, when he addressed the people of Dacca. From his able article, reproduced in another column, it will be seen that neither the eloquence nor the metaphor of his Excellency, of which the editor justly speaks in high terms, succeeded in producing upon his mind the slightest conviction in the wisdom of the Government measure. On the other hand, says the editor of the Dacca paper, that he was astonished that the Viceroy would expect others to accept "the picture of the lion painted by himself" as absolutely perfect. As regards the natives of the soil, need we assume His Excellency that there is perhaps not one, who has studied the subject, whose fears, far from being removed, have not increased tenfold by his utterances? And there is very good reason for this; for, in Mr. Risley's scheme, there was a talk of chopping off only five districts of East Bengal and transferring them to Assam, but now the people realize that the intention of the Government is to create a new province by dismembering a still larger tract, and fasten the terrible burden of a separate Lieutenant-Governorship upon each. The initial cost of building the new Province will no doubt amount to a huge sum. Surely the Government of India is not going to pay this amount from the Imperial Exchequer; for, even if it is willing to do so, the other Provinces may very justly object to this procedure. We may, however, take it that the Supreme Government will not meet this charge; for, while granting only fifty lakhs of rupees to the Improvement Scheme of Calcutta, it laid down the principle that Imperial Funds should not be spent for the benefit of any particular Province or city.

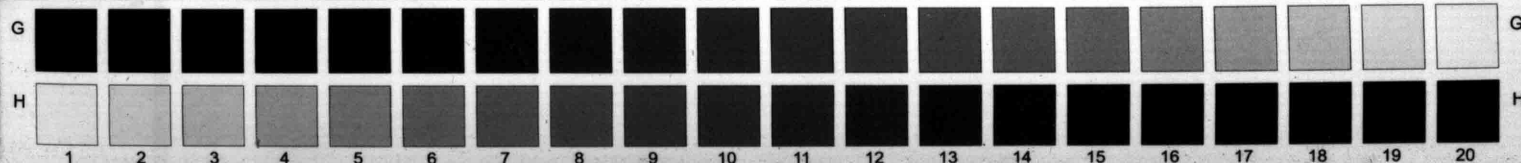
Let us here give the reader some idea of the cost of building a new Province. The Calcutta Improvement Scheme means nothing more or less than the construction or improvement of 15½ miles of broad roads, running north and south and east and west, through the heart of the "native" city. The estimated expenditure for the work is over seven crores of rupees. Now, if the cost of making only 15½ miles of thoroughfares in a city like Calcutta comes up to over seven crores of rupees, one can easily imagine the huge amount of money that will be required to construct the proposed new Province, consisting of a dozen or more big districts. And this sum, every pie of it, will have to be raised from the residents of this Province—the Hindus and Mussalmans,—including the Nawab and his following. And when the Province is built up, the maintenance cost of the entire administration will be thrown upon the same residents.

The lot of the people inhabiting the Western districts will be no less hard. It is a well-known fact that, they are poorer than their brethren of the East. Even Lord Curzon in his Mymensingh speech had to admit that 4 lakhs of rupees raised from the Public Works Cess in that district are annually spent for the benefit of the Western people. If severed from East Bengal, the Western people alone will have to support the present administration. This is beyond their means, and the burden may crush them down. So it comes to this. The people of, say, Dacca are as vitally interested in the question as those of Burdwan or of Durbhanga. The fact is, if the Bengal Presidency is able to maintain a costly Lieutenant-Governorship like the one we have, it is, because, the Presidency is composed of nearly three score of districts, each contributing its mite towards the cost of administration according to its ability. United, they can somehow or other meet this expenditure. But if they are separated and two Lieutenant-Governorships are founded in the place of one, the people of Bengal will be levelled down to the position of those of Bombay or Madras. The calamity which threatens them has therefore no parallel, and every Bengalee should try to realise it in his mind.

If the partition question threatens to double the administration cost in Bengal, the Improvement Scheme holds out a similar prospect before the citizens of Calcutta. The rate-payers are perhaps under the comfortable impression that the matter is likely to be shelved in. Far from it. An informal conference on the subject, presided over by the Lieutenant-Governor, was held the other day at Belvedere. What transpired there is not exactly known to the outside public. But it shows conclusively that the scheme is only "taking shape, and, one day, the Calcutta public will no doubt be startled to learn that they are required to furnish crores of rupees for enabling the Government to meet the cost of the reform. As the public has well nigh forgotten all about this project, we shall place its main features before the reader.

Like so many of the products of the present Government, the Improvement Scheme is grandiose in conception but slipshod in detail. No body questions the utility of the construction of 15½ miles of broad roads, running north and south, and east and west, through the heart of the "native" city; but the question is whether it is possible to raise the major portion of the cost, which is estimated at over seven crores of rupees, from Calcutta. The total cost of lands and buildings to be acquired is estimated at close upon five crores; and, after allowing for alleged recoupment, the net cost of the scheme is set down at a little over a crore and a half.

The work is to be made over to a Trust, as in the Bombay Improvement Scheme, which was, a few months ago, the butt of much hostile criticism at the hands of the Bombay Corporation, and it is suggested that the financial arrangements shall extend over a period of twenty years. Towards the enormous sum of seven crores, which is admittedly required, the Government propose to make a paltry grant of half a crore, or,





## WAR NEWS.

roughly speaking £300,000; and the contribution of the Calcutta Corporation is put at one crore and a half. Two crores are to be obtained by the raising of loans; and the balance of three crores is expected to be recoverable by the sale of surplus lands.

But how to find the money? The Secretary of State, to whom these proposals were submitted without the smallest reference to, or consultation with, the representatives of the Calcutta ratepayers, has expressed his willingness to sanction the grant of half a crore from Imperial revenues and to guarantee the loans required for the Trust, on certain conditions which have again been imposed without any reference to those whose interests are most seriously affected by the scheme. Of these conditions, the most important is a provision that the Trust shall receive as its income the annually recurring increase in the general revenues of the Corporation calculated at about Rs. 80,000 and the amount of interest, now paid on account of the Government loan, namely some four and a half lakhs of rupees, which will be set free in 1909 on the closing of the loan, and also a municipal contribution of at least 1½ per cent. on the total rateable value of all lands and buildings in the city. By way of sop of the feelings of the rate-payer, a proposal is also introduced for the imposition of a tax upon petroleum consumed in Calcutta, and to credit to the Trust the amount realised, which is estimated at 1½ lakhs.

As the Secretary of State would not have to pay a pice he had no difficulty in imposing such conditions; but, whether the general revenue of the Corporation would annually increase at the rate of Rs. 80,000, or whether the Corporation was able to contribute 1½ per cent. on the rateable value of all lands and buildings, or whether the petroleum tax was oppressive or not were matters which did not concern him in the least. Such, then, was the scheme submitted by the Government of India to the Secretary of State, and accepted by Lord George Hamilton. As the reader knows, the rate-payers took a very decided stand in the matter at the time when the scheme was published. Their opposition may be divided into four heads: the manner in which the scheme has been prepared without inviting the opinion of those from whom the major portion of the funds is to be extorted, the inability of Calcutta to provide those funds, the methods of taxation by which the balance is to be raised, and the ominous silence of Government regarding the constitution of the proposed Trust. On all these points the rate-payers have a strong case.

As regards the first, surely, those who are to pay the piper have every right to call the tune. It is true, the Corporation and the Chamber of Commerce are being consulted. But the former is now a part and parcel of the Government; while the latter do not represent the views of the vast majority of the Indian rate-payers upon whom the brunt of the expenditure will fall. It is, however, a significant fact that, even the Corporation and the mercantile classes are not in favour of the Government scheme. The objection is equally cogent with regard to the proposed tax on petroleum—which is the form of illuminant in use among the poorer classes in the city. The injustice of the scheme is so glaring that it must provoke opposition from every class of people; but, what of that? Are not Indians only "human sheep"? The Government is too strong to mind their feeble voice, or even the strong voice of the powerful non-official Europeans. Indeed the non-official Europeans and Indians are now in the same boat.

We are surprised to learn that Mr. Garrett, the Magistrate of Rajshye, instead of thanking us for having published his pig-sticking circular and prevented him from committing further mischief, is trying to find out the correspondent who supplied us with the information. One of the pleaders at Rajshye writes to a friend of ours, requesting the latter to ask us to say that it was not he who had sent us the circular. We cannot comply with this request in the interest of the requester himself; for, if we disclose his name, and state that he is a perfect stranger to us, which he really is, and that he is not our informant, which he is not, then Mr. Garrett is likely to consider him to be the real culprit. How have the officials come down from their high state! The proper course for Mr. Garrett is either to acknowledge his mistake, if the circular has really been issued by him to the Zemindars for money in order to start a pig-sticking hunt, or to ask us to contradict the statement, if the circular is a myth. He will do neither this nor that, but hunt down our correspondent. What will he gain by catching him? Have his revenge upon him? But it is impossible for him to detect our correspondent with the help of the entire police force at his back. For the gentleman who supplied us with the document is beyond his jurisdiction. In short, he is a Calcutta man. Fancy Mr. Garrett issued a circular for raising money from the Zemindars for sport and he expected that it should be respected as a secret document!

A MORE serious news of a similar incident reaches us from Dacca. It may be remembered that, we published a communication in our issue of Feb. 2, which purported to be a letter from the Under-Secretary of the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Dacca and which contained the tour programme of the Viceroy in East Bengal. We had not the slightest idea that, in publishing the tour programme of the Viceroy, we would offend the Commissioner of Dacca. The latter, we are told, is moving heaven and earth to find out the source from which the letter in question saw the light of the day. Several clerks of the Commissioner's office have, on mere suspicion, been threatened with punishment, if they can not clearly prove their innocence to his satisfaction. But how can they prove a negative? All they can do and say is that they did not send the communication. As a matter of fact, they are as innocent in regard to this matter as their official superiors. Some of these poor clerks wrote to us to disclose the name of the party, who supplied us with the copy of the letter; and that, if we did not agree to do so, asked us to say if they had anything to do with the leakage of information. We

therefore wrote to our correspondent on the subject, and he writes to us in reply that the clerks, who are now under official displeasure, did not supply him with the letter in question. He says he is not even acquainted with or known to any of them. We dare say Mr. Savage is too high-minded to be able to punish any of his subordinates on mere suspicion.

SIR CHARLES STEVENS, the late officiating Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, did not mince matters when he expressed his views to the London correspondent of the "Englishman" on the partition question. This is how he attacked the very foundation of the Government scheme:—

"I am not convinced," he said, "that the proposals of the Government of India are such as constitute 'a statesmanlike and far-seeing handling of the question'—to quote the somewhat confused metaphors of Mr. Risley's letter. The necessity for them is based on the alleged fact that modern progress has placed an undue strain on the head of the Government and upon all ranks of his subordinates. Then, again, we are told that in Bengal the work of Government has come to be less personal in its character than in any other Indian administration; and this evil is the more grave because, as Bengal is mostly permanently settled, the District officer is less in touch with the people than is the case elsewhere. My first observation on these arguments is that the extent to which administration has been improved and facilitated by modern progress—such as railway communication, to quote but one instance—is altogether ignored in Mr. Risley's letter. But a more important point is that the objections raised against Bengal work in particular are, even if they were sound, practically untouched by the scheme. The Government proposals, if carried out, would reduce the population of Bengal from 78 millions to 67 millions. Is it imagined that there will be much personal administration of the latter number? If there were, in what respect would this compensate for the defects of the District officers? If the base is faulty, is it an improvement to make the pyramid stand on the apex? I can find no trace in this paper of any suggested mode of improving the District work. As for relief of every rank of subordinates, there is nothing to show how any rank would be affected, except that of the Commissioners. There are now nine Commissioners to 78 millions of people. The scheme proposes to remove three Commissioners and 11 millions of people, retaining in Bengal six Commissioners and 67 millions of people. It is not easy to discern the relief the Commissioners left behind will obtain from such an arrangement. I believe that the District officer's alleged ignorance of his people is greatly over-stated. No allowance is made in the letter for the influence of the sub-divisional system, or for the extent to which administration is aided by unpaid help. There can be no better test of efficiency than a great famine. In 1897-98 how far was Bengal from the head of the list of provinces in efficiency? In what other province were the forecasts more accurate, or the operations wound up with more care and smoothness? Where was gratuitous relief administered with greater knowledge of facts?"

Sir Charles practically denies the "undue strain on the head of the Government." On the other hand, he says, the administration has been made easier by railway communications and other means. As a matter of fact, it is a mere assumption that the Lieutenant-Governor of the present day is overwhelmed with work. The duties of his predecessors in the sixties and seventies, nay, even in the eighties were more multifarious and difficult than they are now. Besides, the country in those days was more turbulent and not intersected by railways as now. Then, if there has been some growth of people, there has been a larger growth of highly-paid officials to help the administration. As for "personal rule," even if every district had a Lieutenant-Governor of its own, 99 per cent. of its population would be as far from it as they are now. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal lives at Belvedere, which is only two or three miles from the centre of the town. But how many of its million inhabitants have ever come across his person, or ever seen his face? It is all the same to the people whether the Lieutenant-Governor resides 500 miles away from them or at a distance of only a quarter of a mile. It is the District Magistrate who rule the country. What the Lieutenant-Governor has to do is to control them and make them a blessing to the people. Surely this is not an undue strain on the head of the Government. It is in this way, and not by fastening two or twenty Lieutenant-Governors upon Bengal that the administration can be improved.

SAID Judge Latouche of the 24-Pergannas, in 1860, before the Indigo Commission, that every indigo chest sent from India to Europe was dyed with human blood. This indigo dye it cultivated under proper principles would have enriched the planters and the people. But force was used in growing the plants, and the result was that its cultivation was stopped in Bengal. The spirited ryots of Bengal secured their own salvation, but the weak ryots of Behar could not. And to their rescue came Providence. The destruction which has been brought upon the Indigo planting industry in India by the synthetic dye of the German chemist is strikingly exemplified in the indigo report for 1903 which has just been issued. During the last five years the trade has dropped to about one-third of its former proportions. The following are the exports from Calcutta in this three specified years:— 1898-99, 81,779 cwt.; 1901-02, 55,038 cwt.; 1902-03, 29,403 cwt.

The figures for last year, however, were affected by a disastrous season in Northern India as well as by the fall in the prices. The Indians now should take the manufacture in their own hands. They can surely manufacture it much cheaper than Europeans can do.

His Highness the Amir, not unnaturally perhaps, is taking the keenest interest in the progress of the war between Russia and Japan.

The Burma tobacco harvest has set in though at present it is confined to the Ruby Mines district in Upper Burma, where "plucking" is in progress.

A London telegram dated 16th, says that the liner "Coptic" from San Francisco was arrested at Nagasaki with Russian provisions. General Ian Hamilton, the British Attaché to the Russian Forces, arrived at Colombo on Wednesday in the French mail and left for China.

A London paper states that the Russian soldiers are suffering fearful cold in Siberia, and that the commissariat is hopelessly disorganised.

It is understood that it has been decided not to send at present any Military official representatives from India to either belligerent in the Far East.

The foreign population of Korea is made up of 16,142 Japanese, 5,000 Chinese, 269 Americans, 104 Britishers, 79 Frenchmen, 42 Russians, and 50 others of various nationalities, giving a total of 21,783.

"Seoul," says the "Daily Mail" correspondent there, "is practically an open powder mine." That is just the sort of place where we should expect to see Russia smoking the pipe of peace.

Special telegrams to the "Straits Times," dated Tientsin, 15th, say that a Russian warship at Port Arthur fired on the British steamers "Fuping" and "Providence," damaging the former. The outrage has been reported to Sir Ernest Satow.

The Tung Wen Hu Pao hears that lately the Russians have discovered many valuable minerals such as coal, silver, lead, tin, and iron in Manchuria, and that having subscribed £660,000 capital, the iron mines will soon be developed by a certain Company.

According to official news received at Tokio, houses for billeting Russian soldiers are being hastily prepared at Hai-cheng, Liauyang, Liauyang, and elsewhere. Liauyang 1,000 carts have already been requisitioned, of which over 100 are despatched daily, for the transport of ammunition and provisions to Feng-hwang-chenn.

Absolute darkness seems to have descended upon the Far East, and during the last three days little intelligible news has been received from the seat of war. Most of the English and American newspaper correspondents are with the Japanese forces, and are not likely to be permitted to send cablegrams until some definite movement has been completed.

The Emperor of Japan boasts a genealogical tree beside which the longest of European dynasties dwindle to insignificance. His Majesty is the 122nd sovereign of his line, the Crown having descended without interruption from father to son since about 666 B. C. The founder of the dynasty was a contemporary of Nebuchadnezzar. He was fated to be the child of the goddess of the Sun, and it is from him that Japan derives its name as the land of the Rising Sun.

Japan spends less than six millions sterling on her Army, and gets even better worth for her money than her gigantic neighbour and enemy does; yet, viewing the general table of the finances of both countries, the Japanese War Budget is relatively higher than that of Russia. The whole available armel force of Japan on a war footing only amounts to 350,000 men, or about a tenth of the numbers which Russia can bring into the field.

General Ian Hamilton, interviewed aboard the "Armand Behic" on Wednesday last, eastward bound, said that the news of his appointment first reached him at Aden, but he had received no official confirmation. The trip was originally taken for pleasure in order to see the fighting. His present destination is Yokohama. The General praised the Russian soldiery, but said that the Army without cavalry was worth very little. The Cossacks are first-rate and will probably be used as irregulars. The Russian soldiers are the best drilled and disciplined in the world, but solid formation nowadays was sometimes impossible.

The Japanese papers state that at a recent meeting of the bankers convened by the Minister of Finance at his official residence to discuss the financial bearing of a war with Russia, the Minister estimated that a war would cost Japan not less than four hundred million yen (about £40,000,000). It appears that arrangements have been made for the prompt issue of Exchequer bonds to the amount of 100,000,000 yen, should the occasion require it, and the opinion is expressed that the Banks of the Empire are in a position to supply that sum and more without difficulty.

The Japanese Army has not yet been employed against a European foe; but it served side by side with the contingents of the Allied Power during the operations for the relief of the Legations at Peking and earned high encomiums from all the experienced foreign Officers who came into contact with it. Japan is the only Asiatic Power that, so far, has been able to assimilate and profit by a European military system, for the Turkish Army is only kept up to the mark by the supervision of German Staff Officers, and would soon degenerate into an armed rabble if that supervision were removed. The Japanese also borrowed the services of German Officers to initiate their Army system, but they are now able to dispense with all foreign aid.

The uncorroborated reports of the Japanese third attack on Port Arthur on the 24th instant, emanating as they did from what must be deemed a somewhat tainted source, St. Petersburg, did not gain great credence and were subsequently given a totally different complexion. According to the Russian version, Japan lost four battleships and two transports. According to the French Consul at Chifu, who in a measure corroborated the fact of Japan's unsuccessful action, four ships are ashore. The intelligence was not convincing, and improbable in the highest degree. What really happened in this most recent action was that the Japanese re-attacked Port Arthur at 2-45 on the morning of the 24th with torpedo-boats, and endeavoured to block the harbour by sinking four steamers filled with combustibles. The "Retvisan," who was previously stated to be "seriously damaged," supported by the batteries, destroyed two of the steamers near the entrance to the harbour. The fire against the torpedo-boats was maintained until dawn. Daylight showed that the four steamers were destroyed and eight torpedo-boats were steaming towards the Japanese fleet. The crews of the steamers, says the Russian Official account, took to boats, and some were drowned.

The stock of coal in Port Arthur, says a Hongkong paper of the 30th January at present is 120,000 tons of Cardiff, and 80,000 of Japanese. There were forty men-of-war in and outside the harbour the week before last. The Viceroy had then over 100,000 troops under his orders, and 80,000 more are on their way out from Russia via Siberia.

Russia's military policy to-day is the same as in olden times. It is to let the enemy come to her, to attract him far away from his base, to incite him to arduous attacks, and, when he is exhausted with long marches and fighting, to leave him no rest, but to harass him with the constant attacks of her legions or terrible Cossacks. These men are past masters of the art of carrying on a guerilla warfare which drives an organized force almost wild and leaves its soldiers no rest. Both the Cossacks and their horses are untiring. They are taught to fight either as cavalry or infantry. They need no commissariat, and consequently their mobility is extraordinary. They neither give nor expect quarter. The week point in this country's forces is her navy. It is not sufficiently new. Hulls are dirty and docks are few for cleaning purposes. Over and above which the ships cannot be spared. Every man and every ship must be in full activity just now. And foul keels result in slow speed, an infinite drawback in time of naval warfare—more to-day than ever.

The recruiting of Japanese troops is carried out on German, i.e., strictly territorial, lines, each Regiment, Brigade, and Division having its own special recruiting ground. The whole of the Japanese territory is divided into 12 Divisional Districts, each of which is subdivided into four Regimental Districts. Each of these furnishes one Active and one Territorial Regiment of Infantry, and in addition a depot Battalion. The Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineers are recruited from the Divisional Districts, and the Mikado's Guards are recruited by picked men taken throughout the whole Kingdom. The Non-commissioned Officers are selected from the rank and file, as in other Armies. Aspirants to a Commission must first serve for six months in the ranks, and then go to the Military College, from which, after a year's course, they pass out as Ensigns and are posted to Regiments on probation. Their final admission to the grade of Commissioned Officers depends on the approval of the Officers of their Regiment, as in the German Army.

The Russian Government, undeterred by the ridicule of Europe, has carried its plaint against Japan to the point of submitting a Note to the Powers on the lines of the Tsar's recent speeches. The Note charges Japan with a violation of the law of nations at Port Arthur and Chemulpho. If we are to believe a telegram to hand a few days ago the action of the Japanese Commander at Chemulpho was made the subject of protest by the representatives of certain Powers on the ground that Chemulpho is a neutral port. The plea would seem to be of doubtful validity since Korea is as much the theatre of war as Manchuria and the neutrality of Manchuria has not been brought into the question. The Russian Note is doubtless based question. The Russian Note that war had not simply on the repeated plea that war had not been declared, but, as has already been pointed out, the action of Japan is not against the modern usage of nations. If the Tsar's Government receives any reply to the Note at all, it may conceivably be a comment similar to that which Lord Lansdowne embodied in the Russian Note.

No confirmation has come of the rumour that the Russian Baltic Fleet is on the way to the Far East. This, of itself, should throw discredit upon the whole story. A glance at the map will show that on their way from the Baltic to the German Ocean the Russian ships would have to pass through extremely narrow waters, alive with shipping, in the Sound and the Kattegat. It would be impossible for them to be out of touch with the wires for many days. At any rate, as the Baltic Fleet would stand little chance of getting to the China Sea, owing to the small coal capacity of all the ships composing it, and even if it did get there would make no vital difference to the strategic situation, its movements are of little importance. So too with the report that the Oslvabia and her consorts have left Jibuti and have passed Perim on their homeward voyage. It may be true; it is equally probable that it is not. Inasmuch as the Tsar's speech foreshadows a policy of concentration until Russia is ready to strike, perhaps the balance of probabilities is in favour of the return of the ships to a home port. However, in present circumstances, it does not matter.

A Tokio despatch says the matter of defence on the coast of Japan included the laying of torpedoes along the coast in various places, and rules for the control of vessels entering certain ports. The message further states that the railway proposed to be purchased by Japan is the Toba line of the Sangu Railway Company, while a special rule has been considered for the appointment of officials in the Department of Communications. The Toba line is seven miles in length, from Yamada to Toba, a seaport at the entrance to Owari Bay in the Shima Province. Recently the Minister of Communications issued an order to the Sangu Railway Company requesting them to complete the line without delay, at the same time offering a sum of money towards the necessary expense of such completion. The Company has, therefore, been rapidly pushing forward the work. The Government, however, considers that the work done by the Company is not being carried on speedily enough, and, therefore, proposes to purchase the line and complete it under Government control. A number of Belgians, Russians and French at Seoul have formed a secret society in communication with some of the higher Korean officials. The recent declaration of neutrality is the outcome of this.

Japanese journals to hand report that on the occasion of the meeting of the leading Tokio bankers at the Finance Minister's official residence on the 18th ultimo, Baron Some is reported to have remarked that if war should break out between Japan and Russia, Japan would spend at least upwards of 400,000,000 yen a year, and he, therefore, hoped his hearers would be prepared to supply the money required. During the Japan-China War of 1894-5, added the Minister, the country spent 230,000,000 yen a year. Referring to the same meeting of the Tokio bankers the "NichiNichi" says that the Finance Minister in the course of his address remarked that the preliminary measures were now in progress in official circles for issuing a domestic loan of a hundred million yens in the event of war between Japan and Russia. The rate of interest would, probably,

not exceed six per cent. per annum, and the period of redemption would be fixed at five years. The Finance Minister believed on the strength of the loyal sentiments of the people that the proposed loan if issued, would be covered three or four times over.

The Koreans are of average height and fairly robust physique, and though extremely dirty, are by no means unprepossessing in appearance, for not only have they fairly good features, but the set of their eyes and the colour of their skins are less repulsive to most white men than are those of their near neighbours—the Chinese and Japanese. Mentally, they are not wanting, but being feeble fighters their land has so often been over-run by Chinese, Mongol, Manchu, and Japanese hordes, that all the heart has long since been taken out of them. Especially have the Japanese invasions of Korean territory been marked by a ruthless disregard for the persons, property, and lives of these hapless people. For instance there is still to be seen in Kyoto, the old capital of Japan, the Mimizaka, or "Ear Mound," beneath which were buried the ears and noses of Koreans slain in the war which Hideyoshi, the so-called Napoleon of Japan, urged against their country in the years 1592 and 1597. They were brought home by his soldiers instead of the more usual trophies of heads, as evidence of the exploits performed in his service.

The "China Times" of January 18 says:—Early yesterday morning the Tientsin railway station wore a busy appearance, owing to the departure of a Russian military force. Fifteen open cars and a composite carriage had been requisitioned to take soldiers, horses and equipments to Yinkow. We should estimate the number of soldiers at about fifty, with several officers. The total number of Russian troops in North China was already very small, and the guard at the Legation and at Tientsin are now merely nominal. The Russian view of this movement is that it is simply an evacuation of the metropolitan province of China, in continuance of the evacuation policy first carried out by Russia in 1900 when the Russians were the first to leave after the troubles. It is not officially recognised that there is any connexion between this withdrawal of troops and the Russo-Japanese negotiations. The report that Japanese troops were also to be withdrawn, which we referred to as an uncorroborated rumour on Saturday, proves incorrect. We are informed in answer to inquiries that there is no such movement. On the following day the "China Times" stated:—Yesterday morning by an early special train the entire Russian force stationed at Shanhaiwan left for Yinkow. The whole of the Military with wives, families and belongings have moved to Newchwang. Not a stick of furniture has been left—not even a dovecote, which was included in the evacuation scheme. The entire number who left is estimated at about one hundred.

## A SCENE FROM ATLANTIS.

(Special for the Patrika.)

I present you with a scene from Atlantis which may interest your readers.

## SCENE—I.

LAW COURT.

Present Justice, pleaders, &c. &c.

An orderly at the stair head,—Don't make that noise, Babu.

Babu—What noise, Sir, peon

(Goes up the stairs.)

Orderly—Don't speak Babu and don't make any noise with your shoes.

Babu—(with wondering eyes) Why, Sir, peon? I must attend Court just now; for I have been summoned to assist the Justice as an ass.

Orderly—You will ruin me! I must push you back if you speak again.

Babu—(In a whisper) What am I to do then?

Orderly—Enter; but, mind, you make no kind of noise.

(The Babu crawls into the Court room.)

Justice—(Looking fire at the orderlies) what is that?

2nd Orderly—(Running to the Babu and shaking him up by the shoulder) Who art thou?

The Babu getting on foot and drawing a paper out of his pocket, holds it out to him.

The 2nd orderly carries the paper to the Peshkar.

Peshkar—(To the Court) Your Honour, he is one of the assessors summoned to attend your Honour's Court.

Justice—But what the d—l makes him crawl into Court.

Peshkar—(To the Babu) Why did you crawl into Court?

The Babu moves his hands about his head in the fashion that a turban is worn and round his waist to signify a Chapras and points to the stairs and then to his shoes!

Peshkar—Can't you speak?

The Babu nods 'yes'.

Peshkar—Why don't you speak then?

The Babu goes through the same pantomime to mean the orderly at the stairs and puts his finger to his lips.

Peshkar—Come here.

The Babu again prepares to go down on fours.

Peshkar—No, no, come on foot.

The Babu walks up on tip-toe to the Peshkar, but his shoes yet squeak.

Justice—Don't make that noise with your shoes.

The Babu is about to fall on fours again.

Justice—What a tremendous noise he makes with his shoes! But what infernal noise is that down there?

An orderly runs down to the street and re-enters with two men.

Justice—Why did you make that noise?

The men—(with folded hands) O, incarnate of justice! We were only going down the street and made no noise.

Justice—You did! (Stamping on the dais) Fined Rs. 2 each. Take them away.

The men—Dohai Huzur!

An orderly stops their mouth and pushes them out to the Nazir.

Justice—But am I in hell to be thus constantly disturbed! Who is there that roars out there?

An orderly runs out.

## SCENE II.

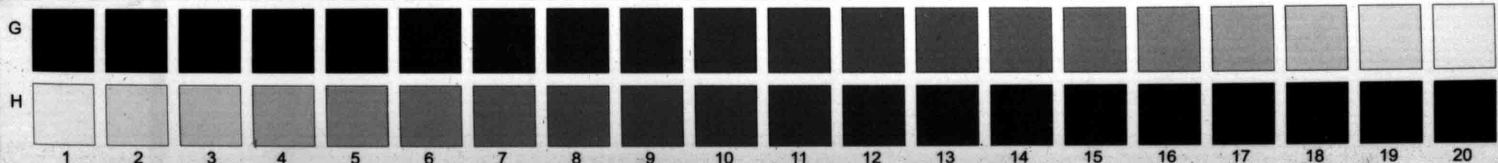
COURT OF UNDER-JUSTICE.

Present Under-Justice, Pleaders, &c.

Pleader—(Arguing his case) Your Honour, this case....

(Enter orderly)

Orderly—Babu, don't speak so loud; Sibeb is in a fury.





Under-Justice—Out, you rascal!  
Pleader—(In a whisper) shall I go on?  
Under-Justice—But where are we? Is it a  
law court.  
Pleader—It is Atlantis, Sir.  
The Scene drops?

M. S.

## High Court.—Feb. 26.

## CRIMINAL BENCH.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Amir  
Ali and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice  
Pratt.)

## A MURDER CASE FROM TIPPERAH.

## COVICTION SET ASIDE.

In the case one Ayub Mian, who was the appellant, had been convicted by the Sessions Judge of Tipperah, disagreeing with the verdict of the assessors, under Sec. 302 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to transportation for life. He was a young lad of 16 years of age, and his home appeared to be in a place called Astagram in the District of Mymensingh whence he had come to the house of a Moomedan Zemindar, of Gainik in the District of Tipperah, who was in some way related to him, in order to receive education. On the 8th of September last, one Mahabul Khan, nephew of the said Zemindar, was found murdered at about 4 a.m. Information was given to the police by a village Chowkidar at about 10 a.m. that day and the Police Inspector of Nasirnagar and the Inspector of Brahmanbaria arrived there at 3 p.m. and examined all the male inmates of the house to find a clue. The police after the enquiry found out that the appellant had been a lazy boy and would not mind his studies. On the day before the occurrence the appellant on being asked to go to Mymensingh, he refused to go. He was, however, rebuked for his unwillingness. The boy with several other boys slept in a room. On the night of the occurrence the appellant was said to have brought a "dao" from one of the rooms and murdered Mahabul, a boy of nine years, with whom, it was alleged, the appellant had a quarrel on account of an ink pot. The appellant being suspected was taken to the police boat and kept there for sometime where it was alleged he made a confession. The appellant was then taken into the custody and on the morning of the next day he was sent to Brahmanbaria where he arrived in the evening. At about one in the morning he was taken before a Deputy Magistrate, who refused to take the appellant's statement at that hour of the night. Consequently his confession was taken next morning at 9 a.m. The appellant made a statement. Thereafter he was placed on his trial before the Deputy Magistrate who committed the case to the Court of Sessions with the result stated above.

Moulvi Syed Shamsul Hudu with the Hon'ble Siraj-ul-Islam Khan Bahadur appeared for the appellant. M. D. Swinhoe, Deputy Legal Remembrancer, appeared for the Crown.

Their Lordships after hearing both sides delivered a very lengthy judgment and held that it would be extremely unsafe in this case to uphold the conviction. There might be some suspicions against the appellant but the grounds of suspicion appeared to be very slight. There were hardly any sufficient motive for the commission of the crime. Their Lordships therefore thought that it was not a case in which they ought to maintain the conviction. Their Lordships therefore set aside the conviction and acquitted the accused.

## A POINT OF LAW.

A rule was obtained by Babu Brajendra Nath Chatterjee Vakil, on the 28th January on the Magistrate of Backergunij and the opposite party to show cause why the order of the Deputy Magistrate of Barisal giving possession of the disputed land to the opposite party should not be set aside on the ground that the trying magistrate acted without jurisdiction inasmuch as he did not take any evidence in the case.

It appears that on a police report the Deputy Magistrate drew up proceedings under Sec 145 Cr. P. C. and asked the parties to the proceedings to put in written statements on a certain day. On that day the 1st party could not file written statements. The magistrate thereupon gave possession of the land in dispute to the 2nd party.

Their Lordships after hearing pleaders of both parties, made the rule absolute holding that the trying Magistrate had no jurisdiction to pass the order without taking evidence.

The Resident in Kashmir leaves Sialkote on the 28th instant for Srinagar, where he expects to arrive on the 3rd March.

The "Straits Times" understands that a Japanese newspaper is shortly to be started in Singapore. The promoters of the scheme are Messrs. F. N. Kishi and M. M. Matsumoto. The former has had much experience as correspondent to a number of papers, vernacular and foreign, in Japan, while the latter has for some time been editor of the Saikai Zasshi, of Nagasaki.

Dealing with the proposal of Mr. Chatterton and the late Mr. M. H. Stuart, Director of Public Instruction, regarding the establishment of Agricultural Schools in the Madras Presidency, the Government of Madras are prepared to authorise Mr. Chatterton to repeat the experiments now being carried on by the Free Church of Scotland Mission at Melrosepam, to be repeated in five or six other localities in the Presidency. The experiments will be valuable not only as a practical demonstration to the ryots of improved methods, but also for determining for certain crops and soils the action of water, and as knowledge of this is needed in connection with the Tungabhadra project, at least one of the projects should be inaugurated in a locality suitable for the purpose referred to. The experiments are to be carried out under the supervision and control of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

## MUTTRA NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Muttra, Feb. 22.

## ABETMENT OF RIOTING.

The judgment in King Emperor versus Damodar Das was delivered on the 18th instant by Mr. H. C. Ferard I.C.S., O.I.E., District Magistrate of Muttra, convicting the accused both under sections 504, and 147, I.P.C. read with section 116 I.P.C. "It requires but little thought," says the judgment, "to realize what serious consequences might have resulted from the attitude of unwarrantable aggression which the accused adopted from the first. It must be clearly understood that neither priests nor soldiers must rush into a quarrel without trying what peaceful remonstrances and explanations will do. I sentence Damodar Das to one month's rigorous imprisonment under section 504 I.P.C. and to five months' rigorous imprisonment under sections 147 and 116 I.P.C. the sentences to run consecutively." The story of the prosecution runs as follows:—On the 24th January last at about 12-30 p.m. Captains Mappin, Carew and Ganut of the Royal Irish Dragoon Guard, at present stationed here, went to a shooting excursion in the neighbourhood of Tarsi, a village some 7 miles west of Muttra. They stopped for lunch near a tank at a village called Kuderban, where they were assailed with filthy abuse by the accused, a Brahmin priest, who from the roof of a neighbouring temple shook his fist at them and called on the villagers to turn upon them. For the prosecution these three officers and a Baraji were examined and they deposed, with very slight of immaterial variations, that they (three officers with 7 or 8 attendants) reached the Kuderban tank after shooting and were looking out for a shady place. They were standing on the tank-steps just below the temple when they were addressed from the roof by the accused in an insulting and threatening manner. Captain Mappin told him to be quiet, whereupon he showered violent abuses. By this time 20 or 30 villagers had collected. The accused turning to them, called on them to drive the officers away, waving his hand towards them. The villagers did not take any action in this. The accused asked the court to be pardoned for what he had done. He was under the impression that the officers were on the "Chabutra" adjoining the temple with an intention for shooting, which fact was not borne out by evidence.

## A CASE OF HURT.

A constable, who is under suspension for having been absent without leave from the station, is charged before Pandit Maharaj Narain Shewpuri, Deputy Magistrate, for attempting to chop off a prostitute's nose with a razor.

## A SERIES OF LECTURES.

Pandit Bhawani Shankar F.T.S., is amidst us and is entertaining the public with his learned, able and philosophical lectures on "Bhagwat Gita." His audiences, though few, are literate, religious and representatives of this town. He goes tomorrow on his touring lecture to Nandgaon and Barsana and thence he proceeds to Delhi.

## ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARYA SAMAJ.

The anniversary of the local Arya Samaj was celebrated on the 18th, 19th and 20th February last with great pomp and eclat. Many Pandits came here from different parts of India to hear and deliver lectures in connection with the Samaj. The number of delegates was not great this year. The authorities issued invitations to the gentry of this place, which were gladly responded to.

## A CRICKET MATCH.

A cricket match was played to-day in the Cantonment between the Officers Club and the High School Eleven which resulted in the defeat of the latter by 17 runs. Mr. Mogni, the well-known bowler of these provinces, I am sorry to say, disappointed the school miserably.

## OFFICIAL CHANGES.

Babu Rup Narain M.A., our able Treasury Officer, is transferred to Jaunpur and Babu Twala Prasad Agarwala, M.A. LL.B. who was acting as Manager of the late Raja Seth Lachman Das O.I.E.'s estate, has been appointed in his place, though he will have to look after the estate affairs. The two sons of the late lamented Raja are under the guardianship of the Collector of Muttra. The public is very much thankful to the Local Government as well as to the able Collector for the interest they are taking in saving this old well-known and ancient family from ruin. Mr. Hashmet Ulla M.A. I. C. S. is coming here from Mainpuri to act as a Joint Magistrate. As a District Judge of Mainpuri, he discharged his duties very ably and we hope that he would prove a good executive officer here.

## MATTERS MUNICIPAL.

Dame rumour says that a few cases of plague have occurred in Mahalla Manick Chaudh behind the Dwarka Dhashi's temple among the Chowdhies who had never been to any infected place. The people are much alarmed on this account. People are coming here daily from plague infected places such as Fategarh, Furrkhabad and Etwah. Heaven protect us from this fell and dreadful disease. Our city fathers ought to be alive and on the alert to devise means for keeping the town in a good sanitary condition. Mr. Fard, our energetic Magistrate, is a very good executive officer and under his supervision we expect nothing but good sanitation and a clean bill of health. He often comes in the city and inspects lanes and streets. The lanes and streets are all metalled but for want of good drainage the city is very dirty.

Mr. Keene, Accountant-General, Burma, goes to England on leave this Summer.

The Kashmir Sericultural Department are getting out from home a trained assistant for employment in the silk industry of the State.

Among the operations of the Marine Survey of India Department in 1902-03 was the completion of the survey from Button Islands to Toby Rock on the Tenasserim coast of Burma, soundings having been taken to a distance of 10 miles in the survey.

There was much excitement at Singapore on the 28th January, says the "Straits Echo":—A tiger, irritated by the church bells, smashed its cage and rushed roaring about the streets, chasing everybody. Armed men were soon in hot pursuit, and one crack marksman was not long in giving the brute his quietus.

## Calcutta and Mofussil.

Bank of Bengal.—The Bank of Bengal rate of interest on demand loans remains at 7 per cent.

Legal Member.—Mr. Erle Richards, the new Legal Member, will join his appointment at Simla in April.

The Police Court.—The Police Court will remain closed on Saturday, the 27th instant, the day being the last day of the month.

Dy. Postmaster-General of Assam.—Mr. J. W. W. Welsh, Deputy Postmaster-General of Assam, has applied for permission to retire from the Postal Department on the 15th April next.

Supreme Council.—It is authoritatively stated that at the next Meeting of the Viceroy's Council on the 4th March, the Official Secrets Bill will come up for disposal.

An Exemption.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to exempt Maharaja Kjunud Chandra Sinha of Susang in Mymensingh from personal attendance in Civil Courts.

Newspapers to Kabul.—Special arrangements have been made for the daily despatch to Kabul of Anglo-Indian newspapers, so that the Amir may be furnished regularly with the latest news about the Russo-Japanese War.

Select Committee Meeting.—There will be another Meeting of the Select Committee on the Co-operative Credit Society's Bill on Monday next, and it is expected that the Report will be shortly ready for presentation.

Gold and Silver Reserve.—The silver coin in the Treasuries of the Government of India on the 2nd February represented a total of Rs. 9,38,59,937, and the gold coin and bullion Rs. 15,56,07,209. Silver held as security for notes amounted to Rs. 1,85,73,998.

Indigo in Bengal.—Dye plants other than indigo were cultivated to the extent of only 5,600 acres in Bengal in 1902-03, cultivation being mainly confined to the districts of Saran, Champaran, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpore, Purnea and Sheikhpur.

N. W. Railway.—Mr. R. C. Dyson, Executive Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, North Western Railway. Mr. C. J. Cole, Officiating Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief of that Railway during the absence of Mr. Bagley on leave.

Provincial Civil Service Examination.—The examination of candidates for admission to the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service will be held at the Senate House of the Calcutta University on 18th April next and three following days.

Bengal Barley.—Barley cultivation would appear to be making great strides in Bengal, where the area devoted to the crop in 1902-03 was as much as 1,456,600 acres, or 10,700 acres more than the wheat area of that year. Under cereals and pulses grown in Bengal barley now occupies third place, rice and maize alone exceeding it in area.

Liberality.—Babu Satis Chandra Chowdhury has paid in full the second instalment of his donation of Rs. 8,000 for the construction of an outdoor dispensary in connection with the Nasirabad Hospital. The thanks of the Government have been conveyed to the donor for his liberality. The necessary steps for the construction of the building will soon be taken.

Attorneys' Examination.—The following gentlemen have passed the examinations for the admission of Attorneys held on the 8th Feb. and the following day:—Final—Birendranath Mitra, Basanta Kumar Bose, Sarasi Mohan Roy and Rajendra Lal Byssack; and Intermediate—Kunja Lal Day, Hari Pada Dutta and Hem Chandra De.

Solar Eclipse.—On the 17th of March, says the Astronomer of St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, there will be an annular eclipse of the Sun invisible in Europe. In India it will only be a partial eclipse, decreasing in extent from south to north. In Calcutta a little less than half the Sun's disc will be hidden by the Moon. The eclipse will commence at about 10-15 a.m. and end at about 1-20 p.m.

Victoria Memorial Hall.—The plans and drawings of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, together with number of gifts made to that institution, will be on view from Thursday next at the Imperial Museum. The Viceroy and the members of the Memorial Committee will attend a public gathering there that afternoon, and Sir William Emerson, architect of the Hall, will deliver a short explanatory address.

Salt in Bengal.—The quantity of salt of every description cleared from the Bengal salt glands and depots during the last quarter of 1903 amounted to 28,77,591 maunds as compared with 26,60,661 maunds in the previous quarter, and 24,55,789 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The net amount of duty levied thereon was Rs. 55,61,795, as against Rs. 50,90,021 in the previous quarter, and Rs. 57,66,640 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Plague Figures.—Plague mortality continues to rise slowly throughout India; 26,587 deaths occurred last week, compared with 25,630 in the preceding seven days. The principal increases recorded are in the Punjab and the Bombay Presidency which report 4,532 and 6,870 deaths, respectively. The United Provinces return 5,487 deaths, Bengal 2,435, Central Provinces 1,954, Bombay City 652, Karachi City 65, the Madras Presidency 961, Calcutta 75, Burma 1, Mysore State 479, Hyderabad State 812, Rajputana 607, Central India 126, and Kashmir 352.

A Suit for Damages.—Mr. N. C. Bose, attorney-at-law begged leave to file a plaint before Mr. Justice Sale at the High Court yesterday for the recovery of damages against the defendant Radhanath Sirkar. The defendant had obtained a Small Cause Court decree against the plaintiff to realise certain sums of money due on a transaction of jute. The plaintiff, Indra Chandra Nohakar, has brought the present suit for damages sustained by him on account of irregularities in the supply of jute to him. His Lordship admitted the plaint.

The Bore.—On the 3rd and 4th of March, with the perigee equinoctial springs, there will be a range of tide of 19 feet ten inches at Diamond Harbour, as the tide tables predict; and, consequently, a heavy bore may be expected, which will pass up through the port on the 3rd March at a little after 11 a.m., and on the 4th of the month at about noon. But, it is to be noted, that the corresponding night tides will be stronger, and the bore therefore will be more violent than that of the day tides, for the two or three days of the height of the springs:—Wednesday to Saturday next week.

## TELEGRAMS

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

## THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, Feb. 23.

The "Times" correspondent at Wei-hai-wi describes the disembarkation of three Japanese Divisions at Chemulpho, which he says excited great admiration among the British officers.

The district between the Yalu and Pingyang is of immense strategic value, and its importance is fully appreciated by both armies. It is supposed that the Japanese Divisions are pushing north.—"Pioneer."

Three hundred and twenty five Russians captured at Chemulpho will be quartered in Ceylon.

The Mikado has received the British Commanders of the "Nisshin" and "Kassuga" in a special audience, and conferred on them the Order of the Rising Sun, besides giving them splendid presents.

Russia has sent a note to the Powers, charging Japan with a violation of the laws of nations at Port Arthur and Chemulpho.

The squadron under Admiral Wierchniss, including transports, has been ordered home. M. Muraviev, Russian Minister of Justice, in delivering the Venezuelan judgment as President of the Hague Tribunal, referred disparagingly to the Japanese pretensions. The Japanese Minister objects to such remarks from an arbitration tribunal and has requested instructions from his Government at Tokio.

In addition to General Nicholson and Colonel Haldane a dozen other officers of all arms are being sent to watch the Japanese operations at various points under the direction of General Nicholson.

London, Feb. 24.

A Court martial held on three Japanese disguised as coolies who were arrested for attempting to blow up Sungari Railway bridge on 21st inst., revealed the fact that they were a Japanese Colonel of engineers, a naval torpedo Lieutenant and a Lieutenant of Sappers, all belonging to the general staff. They were condemned to death, and immediately hanged from the Sungari bridge.

Foreign consuls are endeavouring to secure neutralisation of the treaty port of Newchwang.

A Russian note to powers declares that Japan's proceedings are open violation of laws governing mutual relations of civilized nations. After quoting what she describes as various flagrant breaches of international law, Russia considers it her duty to lodge protest with the powers, being convinced they will agree with her attitude.

Russia declares invalid all orders and declarations arising from Japan's illegal assumption of power in Korea.

A St. Petersburg dispatch states very plainly that in the attack on Port Arthur the Japanese lost no less than four battleships. The dispatch goes on to say that two transports were also sunk.—"Englishman."

The St. Petersburg despatch announcing the great victory is not yet confirmed, and is apparently doubted in official quarters, anyhow regarding details.

While the Russian official despatch announces that the Japanese attacked Port Arthur last night and were repulsed, and had four Japanese battleships and two transports sunk, the French Consul at Chetoo in confirming the failure of the attack says four Japanese vessels are believed to be ashore.

The Begum of Bhopal has arrived at Mecca, where she has had a splendid reception.

London, Feb. 25.

An official statement says: Admiral Alexeieff telegraphed that the Japanese re-attacked Port Arthur at 2-45 on the morning of the 24th instant with torpedo boats and endeavoured to block the harbour by sinking four steamers filled with combustibles. The "Retvisan" supported by batteries, destroyed two of the steamers near the entrance to the harbour. Fire against torpedo boats was maintained until dawn. Day-light showed that four steamers were destroyed and eight torpedo boats steaming towards the Japanese fleet. The crews of the steamers took to boats, some were drowned. The entrance to the harbour is clear. The enemy left in two divisions pursued by three Russian cruisers, which returned later. There were no Russian losses.

A Russian official despatch states that the Japanese re-attacked Port Arthur, from 1 to 3-30 on the morning of the 25th and were repulsed all along the line.

Japan has intimated her willingness to allow the Russian Chemulpho prisoners now "en route" to Ceylon for detention to return to Russia on parole. Britain is corresponding with a view to such arrangement.

The railway over the ice on Lake Baikal has been completed and train are now crossing.

London, Feb. 25.

The Time's Peking correspondent quotes a proclamation by Admiral Alexeieff, expressing disappointment at Chinese neutrality and menacing the Manchurians.—"Pioneer."

London, Feb. 26.

An official report to the Director-General of Chinese Railway, states that the Manchurian Railway is strongly guarded and at every mile approximately there is a high watch-tower with thirty Cossacks in each.

A "Standard" telegram from Tokio states that the total strength of the Russians in Korea at present does not exceed one thousand and they are gradually falling back on Yalu before the Japanese advance.

London, Feb. 25.

Mr. Balfour was present in the Commons for an hour this afternoon and was loudly cheered on entering. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman congratulated him on his reappearance.

Naval estimates amount to £36,889,500.

London, Feb. 26.

In the fourth test match England won the toss, went in first and made 66 runs for 4 wickets.

## TELEGRAMS.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

## THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

A Russian destroyer on Monday night stopped the liner Mombassa in Red Sea and an officer boarded her and examined her papers. Japanese legation has received official despatch from Tokio stating that Japanese object of blocking Port Arthur on 24th was attained and crew returned safely.

Above is not from Admiral Togo but its accuracy is indubitable.

London, Feb. 28.

Pourparlers between Turkey and Bulgaria for pacific settlement continue favourably; several concessions are made on both sides. It is believed joint demobilisation is being discussed.

Great fire have taken place in business section Rochester, New York; blocks of buildings are being dynamited to arrest the fire from spreading.

Ratification of Panama canal treaty been exchanged at Washington.

London, Feb. 26.

In the House of Lords, Lord Hardwicke replying to criticisms of Lord Reay said that after first Convention of 1890 there was no alternative, but to see it carried out thoroughly. Tibetans refused to have any intercourse with us but willingly had intercourse with another power and their intercourse with Russia had inspired them with feeling that they had Russian power behind them. That situation was impossible for Indian and British Governments to tolerate and for that reason they were insisting on final settlement and declined to promise that Colonel Younghusband should not go beyond Gyantse. That must depend on Tibetans. If Lamas preferred arbitrament of sword, we must accept challenge.

Lord Ripon ridiculed the idea of invasion of India through Tibet. Lord Rosebery said it was impossible to recall the Mission till it was possible to leave firm impression. Lord Lansdowne said the Government's view was that the independence of Tibet should be recognised but if any power was to exercise preponderance there it must be Great Britain. That had been made sufficiently clear to the Tibetans whose confidence in Russian support had contributed largely to our difficulties. Russia had given distinct understanding and his Lordship thought satisfactory assurances regarding her policy.

## INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

Colombo, Feb. 26.

Telegraphic intelligence was received yesterday from Admiral Brigade, Commander of the China Squadron, intimating that the steamer "Lamhang," with six Russian officers, two warrant officers, and 267 men, will arrive here on the 8th March under the escort of three British officers and fifty marines.

The Volunteer fleet steamer "Ikatorinlave" left Valdivostok on the 4th February, bound for Odessa. She is overdue.

Sir Gerard Noel, the new Commander-in-Chief of the China Squadron, is due to-morrow, and leaves on Sunday, eastward.

Allahabad, Feb. 26.

The "Pioneer's" London Correspondent wires on 25th February:—

The "Times" Peking Correspondent quotes a proclamation by Admiral Alexeieff, expressing disappointment at Chinese neutrality and menacing the Manchurians.—"Our Correspondent."

Singapore, February 26.

A considerable amount of commotion has been created at Newchwang in consequence of a violent outrage on the American Consul there, who was horse-whipped by Cossacks. The incident has aroused great indignation among the foreign Consuls and residents. The Russian authorities have apologised.—"Our Correspondent."

Bombay, Feb. 26.

The Russian Colonel, Korniloff, who has been traveling in the neighbourhood of Quetta, and who recently left Bombay, writes to "The Times of India":—

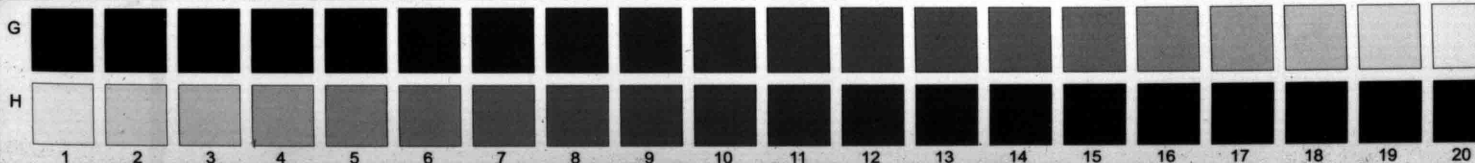
"Permit me to thank once more, through your paper, the numerous British Officers who have been so hospitable and obliging to me during my journey through India. I can assure them that, on leaving this country, I carry with me the best and most thankful remembrance of the country and the kindness of British Officers, and the highest esteem for the British and Native troops they have kindly given me an opportunity to see."

News received from Kabul states that the Bibi Halima and her son Sardar Umar Jan are still State prisoners, though no fresh developments have occurred.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India have sanctioned a survey being made by the Agency of the North-Western Railway Administration for a line of railway from Lodhran, via Kahror, to Malisai, a distance of about 40 miles.

Twenty-seven drivers (recruits) of the 25th Muzia Corps were recently tried by court-martial at Mandalay for refusing to work when ordered to do so by their superior officer. Eight of the accused were sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for a year and nineteen to three months' imprisonment.

Kandy town was in a state of tremendous uproar and confusion on the 18th instant at about 9 p.m., the reason being the attempt made by a crowd of disorderly people to loot some of the rice boutiques. It appears that some of the rice dealers fixed the price of rice at 20 cents a measure, alleging that rice was scarce. At about 8 p.m. a crowd numbering about 100 was seen to be greatly excited at one of the junctions in Colombo Street in front of a rice boutique. Within an hour the crowd swelled and the tumult grew. At about 9 o'clock Colombo Street was packed from end to end, with thousands of people—and the uproar was beyond description. All the shops and boutiques along the streets and in the adjacent streets were suddenly closed for fear of being looted. Within half an hour, however, everything was quieted the Police and a very large number of European Planters from the Queen's Hotel having made their timely appearance.





## L-G. AT BENARES:

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Benares, Feb. 23.

The last week has been rather a busy one on account of the visit of the Lieutenant-Governor to our city. His Honor stayed here eight days and saw many things. The people were agreeably interested in seeing the Lieutenant-Governor walking for long distances in the lanes and bye-lanes, inspecting the drainage and sewerage and buildings. This alone drew from the populace an applause for it was not an every day sight with them. There is no doubt that Sir James Latouche means well, but if you ask what he did for us while here, the reply would be vague and circumstantial. Probably he could not do anything, everything was so correct and perfect. His Honor was entertained at many places, by the Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal, by the Maharaja of Benares by the Commissioner, by the Collector, and by the club but there is absolutely nothing to be recorded about these arrangements. The first was the grandest and most elaborate; the others were also admirable in their own way. The only public function in which His Honor participated or presided was the opening ceremony of the Nagri Pracharini Sabha office building. It was a very successful business, and His Honor availed of the occasion to make an important pronouncement about the advancement of Sanskrit study. Every one expected that the Lieutenant-Governor will have something to say about the propagation of Nagri and its introduction in the Courts, but His Honor carefully avoided it, and dwelt in the mains with his scheme for promoting the interests of the Sanskrit College. We are very thankful to His Honor for what he intends to do to achieve this end, and we believe he is the first among the several Lieutenant-Governors who have preceded him to have the solicitude for the revival of the ancient learning. It would be very ungracious to pass from this subject without thanking Sir James most heartily for his scheme, but the condition attached to it makes us sceptical about its success. That condition is that the public should raise an amount which would bring Rs. 12,000 annually, the rest to be supplemented by Government grant. I now just heard that a nobleman of our city has subscribed one lac of rupees for this scheme, but this has not yet been confirmed and there must be several more such donations to make the realisation of the scheme possible. In reply to the Address of the Sabha, His Honor said:—

## HIS HONOUR'S REPLY.

Two years ago when I received an address from the Sabha, the question chiefly discussed was the policy of the Government in regard to the written character to be used in the Province. To-day I have come to open the building of which the foundation stone was laid a year ago by my friend the Maharaja of Benares and where the Sabha is to find a home. With the general aim of the Sabha to promote the education and well-being of the people Government is in the fullest sympathy: in so far as the object of the Sabha is to promote the foundation or cultivation of a literary style Government has no desire or indeed power to interfere. Every people must work out its own form of literary expression, but in the interests of education the Government is bound to visit that primary text books should be written in the language of everyday life—that is in the language that is understood by the teachers and scholars. I am glad to observe that on this point the Sabha is in substantial agreement with the Government.

In 1901 and in 1902 the Sabha approached Government with a view to the association of the Education of the Educational Department in the compilation of a scientific Hindi glossary. The reply of Government on each occasion was that it could not identify itself with an attempt to fix a scientific terminology at any rate until the vocabulary had been accepted by Hindi writers and the public.

A third department of the Sabha's activity is the search for and preservation of Hindi manuscripts and the publication of annual reports in connection with its researches. In this matter Government has been able to give substantial help to the Sabha, and I am glad to be able to congratulate it on much of the work which it has already done and to wish for its increasing success. I desire also to return my best thanks for the very handsome and well printed copy of the Ramayana of Tulsi Das that has been presented to me by the Assistant Secretary to the Board of Trustees.

Before I formally declare this building open, I wish to say a few words on a kindred subject which has been a good deal discussed of late in Benares, I mean the development of Sanskrit studies.

In addressing the University of Allahabad last November I gave expression to a desire to bring more closely together the scholarship of the West and of the East. I recognise the love and zeal for learning in itself which is to be found among the Pandits and the numerous endowments of Sanskrit Schools that have been made of late years bear witness to the appreciation by Hindus of their ancient learning. But if that learning is now to make an advance, it must be translated as it were into the modern living world, it must call in the light of European scholarship and research to open up new points of view, to stimulate a many sided enquiry. This involves no disrespect to the Pandits and no disparagement of their attainments. They are the depositories of a traditional learning which cannot be acquired from a study of books. European scholars have much to learn from them, they have much learned from the wide and far-reaching investigations of European scholars. I believe that the Pandits are open-minded enough to appreciate real learning whenever it may be found, and if they are in a position to understand the result of Western thoughts and the methods of Western research there is every hope of a notable advance. I have found many who without indulging in dreams of a Hindu renaissance or of a revival of ancient rites and ceremonies are eager to see united the rich, but intense learning of India and the more widely ranging learning of Western Europe. If a practical scheme for realising this end were suggested, money might be expected to endow it.

I have discussed with different gentlemen the best way of approaching this important and difficult question. There is a general agreement that the Government College at Benares has peculiar advantages in regard to such a scheme. Sympathy with and enthusiasm for the ancient learning of India has been a tradition of the Benares College through a long line of Principals, and never more so than of

late years under Dr. Thibaut and Mr. Venis. It is men like them who are qualified to be the interpreters between the West and the East. The College too by the reputation of its Professors commands the respect of scholars in India and in Europe.

As its Dean it still has the venerable Pandit Kailash Chandra Shrivomoni Mahamahopadhyaya. In the schools of grammar and law it has Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Gangadhar Shastri, C.I.E., and Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Damodar Shastri. Last but not least it has Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Sudhakar Dwivedi the distinguished mathematician who has studied the mathematics of the West and who is President of this Sabha.

If, however, we are agreed that the development we seek to carry out can best be done in Benares College, the question arises as to which side of the College ought to be developed. For Benares College has two departments; the old Sanskrit College and the modern Queen's College. The first essential is a liberal provision of scholarships; the practical question is whether those scholarships should be offered to the classes which lead up to the M.A. degree in Sanskrit given by the University of Allahabad, or to the classes which lead up to the degree of Acherja given by the Sanskrit College.

I am advised that scholarships should be given to the latter, because the object is to reach the Pandits, and the Pandits would not enter the classes which lead up to the M.A. degree. They consider that Sanskrit must hold the first place in the scheme, that the preservation of the ancient learning is essential, and that only so much English is required as would enable the students to read books bearing on their studies and to profit by Western teaching.

I am prepared to accept this view and to favour a scheme for developing the Anglo-Sanskrit side of the Sanskrit College. This is no new idea. So long ago as 1846, Dr. Ballantyne, the Principal of the College, defined the object of the institution to be "to produce Pandits, not merely with Sanskrit learning equal to that which can be acquired in the native schools, but with minds so fairly tinged with European habits of thought as shall under each of them in some degree a moral light among his countrymen," and he added "I do not propose to substitute new studies for any portion of the cause of Sanskrit Studies pursued in the College. All improvement must be in the way of addition not of substitution."

This proposal commended itself to the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. James Thomson, a name which is always mentioned with due reverence by us but the efforts made to induce the best Sanskrit scholars to study English were not successful. The Anglo-Sanskrit side languished and was eventually closed. It was re-opened by Sir Alfred Lyall, but it has not been a success. The causes of failure indeed are not far to seek. No real inducement to study English has yet been offered to Sanskrit scholars nor have any real facilities for the study been supplied.

I recognise that after what has been said it is desirable to put forward some definite scheme of what the Government is prepared to do. The initiation must come from the public. Government would not be justified in embarking on any new scheme unless a demand existed, and unless it was strongly supported in its efforts to meet this demand.

The scheme which most commends itself to me at present is roughly as follows:

To throw open to all parts of India scholarships to be held at the Sanskrit College. The lowest qualification for such scholarships would be the Madyama degree of the College, and in addition the scholars would be required to possess a fair knowledge of English. The scholarships should not be less than ten a year, be tenable for 5 or 6 years, and be of the value of Rs. 20 a month. During this time the scholar would continue his study of Sanskrit up to the Acherja degree and simultaneously pursue some branch of Western learning, Philosophy, Physiology, Mathematics having a direct bearing on his Sanskrit studies. At the end of the course one or two studentships of the value of Rs. 100 a month should be open to those who have taken the Acherja degree and qualified in Western scholarship. The studentships might be tenable for three or five years and the student would be expected to help in tutorial work and in maintaining discipline, but his time would be mainly occupied by research.

An essential part of the scheme would be the creation of a hostel in connection with the College and under the supervision of the Principal.

If a sufficient number of scholarships were endowed and the money for a hostel were provided by private liberality, say an endowment of Rs. 12,000 a year, and a hostel to accommodate 200 scholars, I would be justified in asking the Government of India to strengthen the staff of the College so as to set Mr. Venis free to devote time to the Anglo-Sanskrit department and to provide a second Professor who would combine a Western knowledge of Sanskrit with a knowledge of Western Philosophy, and who would be under an obligation to undertake the technical study of one or more of the Sastras. I would also be justified in asking permission to grant one or two studentships.

Lectures of the English department would be open to holders of scholarships free of fee. This scheme is tentative, and I invite consideration of the scheme and proposals from those who are willing to become patrons of an advancement of learning. There are two essential conditions. Sanskrit must hold the first place and a knowledge of Western scholarship must be brought to the minds of the representatives and holders of Sanskrit learning.

If no one comes forward with offers of endowments or with alternative proposals, no harm will be done, for Government will not take any action. One word more. The people of Benares appear to be agitated at the prospect of changes in the English department of the College. It is suspected that Government desires to supplant English education by Sanskrit education. The reverse is the truth. We want to bring in more Western education and the scheme I have sketched is by way of addition, not of substitution. The Government has no intention of making any change in the English courses of the College. It is true that I look forward to the time when higher studies in science will be carried on at Allahabad rather than at Benares but this will effect post graduate studies, not the studies of under-graduates, and like the high-

er study of Sanskrit that I have recommended will be by way of addition not of substitution.

I have much pleasure in declaring this building now open.

THE PORT ARTHUR FIGHT.  
EXCITING DETAILS.

(News in Advance of the Mail.)

London, Feb. 15.

The Japanese squadron with lights out approached Port Arthur between 11 and 12 on Monday night. The Russian despatch boat signalled the approach of the fleet, commanded by Admiral Togo. The cruisers Chitose, Kasagi, Takasago and Yoshino circled outside and succeeded in drawing the Russian fire. They were then joined by Admiral Togo's main fleet, all thereupon joining in the attack on the Russian armoured cruisers. The Japanese fleet was in two divisions. The first division included the flagship Mikasa and the battleships Fiyd, Asahi, Yashima, Shikishima, Hatsuse and the Azuma which was Admiral Kamimura's flagship, and the armoured cruiser Yakumo.

The New York Herald's correspondent at Port Arthur telegraphs the Russians were not expecting the attack and were accordingly keeping a poor look out only occasionally using the search-light. Three torpedo boats were patrolling the outskirts of the Russian fleet which was lying in the open roadstead. All other Russian torpedo craft were in the inside basin. Three muffled explosions were heard and alarmed the Russian fleet and caused a display of search-lights. A hot brief fire ensued. A little later the Retvisan, Osearowitch and Pallada tried to enter the harbour. The attempt failed, the Retvisan's torpedoed forward and the Osearowitch was forced.

## THE BOMBARDMENT.

After 11 on Tuesday morning the Japanese warships appeared on the horizon in fine order and opened fire 15 minutes later, landing 12-19 shells near the torpedo craft grouped around the entrance of the harbour and disabled the battleships. The bombardment lasted an hour, the Japanese shooting well, the heavy shells bursting on the summit of one fort along the face of the cliffs and on the beach. Many of the Russian shells fell short. A shell struck one Russian warship near the base of the forward funnel, another hit the battleship near the stern. Apparently no ship on either side was disabled. The Novik fought pluckily, keeping by far the closest to the enemy until the heavy concentrated fire of the Japanese fleet compelled her to retire on the Russian battleships. Both Russian battleships were injured in the first engagement and grounded across the narrows lying close together and not blocking the entrance except to ships of heavy draught. A Russian cruiser listed to port and was torpedoed while aground outside the entrance. Three Japanese cruisers came boldly within long distance range taking observations. Two hours of strange apathy possessed the Russians; no vessel chased the Japanese or even fired a shot until the cruisers prepared to leave, when the Russian fleet vainly pursued but soon returned to the roadstead, where there are now five effective cruisers and 17 torpedo craft.

## BY THE COLUMBIA ESCAPED.

The "Herald's" correspondent, continuing the narrative, said that the Russian vessels fought with little formation, probably owing to being cramped for room, being within a mile and a half from shore under the guns of Port Arthur forts, which occasionally fired over them. The Japanese warships kept a splendid formation, retiring slowly in line to the south-eastward about midday. The Russians forbade the steamer Columbia, which was in Port Arthur when the fighting commenced, to leave the roadstead, but when the Japanese shells were bursting around the vessel steamed for Chefoo carrying the Russian guard aboard. The Russians were trying with the aid of pumps and collision-mats to stop the holes in the battleships, hoping to take them inside at high water.

## RUSSIAN LOSSES.

The Russian casualties were inconsiderable—ten men being killed and two officers and 64 men wounded. The Poltava and Novik were both damaged below the water line. The Port Arthur fortress itself sustained but little damage from the Japanese fire. The Russian fleet at Port Arthur was terribly hampered; it took three days to work its way out of the ice-bound inner basin of the harbour. When hostilities commenced they were lying in the open roadstead outside. The Japanese cannon fire was tremendous. During the second fight the Russian torpedo boats gallantly dashed for the Japanese fleet but experienced a terrific fire and retreated behind the Russian battleships. After half an hour's furious fight in which the shore batteries joined, a shell disabled the Poltava and almost immediately a shot from the fort disabled the Diana. The Novik and Askold being venturesome were severely punished and retreated seriously damaged. The Novik and Poltava were beached. The Japanese fleet is understood to be coaling at sea and will shortly return to Port Arthur.

Admiral Alexeief reports that the Cezarewitch and Pallada were brought into the inner harbour. The leak in the Retvisan was temporarily stopped. The repairing of ironclads is a complicated work and it is difficult to indicate when it will be completed. The Pallada and Novik will be successfully docked and repaired in a fortnight. The other vessels, he hopes, will be ready for sea in three days.

## THE CHEMULPHO FIGHT.

The report of the engagement at Chemulpho states that the Varyag and Coreetz quitted Chemulpho and fought for an hour against the Japanese division which were escorting Japanese transports to Korea. After being injured by the Japanese fire both Russian warships took refuge among the adjacent islands. The Varyag sank and the Coreetz exploded. Another account said that when the Japanese squadron appeared at Chemulpho the Varyag and Coreetz tried to escape when a Japanese torpedo steamed across their bows. The Varyag fired and this was the first shot of the war. The torpedo boats tried twice fruitlessly to torpedo the Russian warships, which turned into harbour next day.

Admiral Uruu threatened to attack unless the Varyag and Coreetz left. The Varyag tried to gain the shelter of the adjacent islands and

a running fight ensued. The Japanese made much the better shooting, and ultimately the gun boat Coreetz caught fire which spreading to the magazine, caused an explosion. The Varyag sank and the Russians lost heavily. Several Japanese vessels were damaged.

## RUSSIA OPENS HOSTILITIES.

The "Times" states that it is clear that the Coreetz opened fire on the fleet at Chemulpho five hours before Port Arthur was attacked and this disposes of Russia's complaint that Japan assumed the offensive. The accounts credit the Captain of the Varyag with great gallantry. He remained aboard after the crew escaped.

A report states that five Japanese cruisers and torpedo boats were near the island off Chemulpho when the Russian gunboat Coreetz was sighted proceeding to sea. The Coreetz fired on the Japanese torpedo boats, the Japanese fleet continued the passage without retaliating and entered Chemulpho harbour. The Coreetz soon returned. On the 9th the Japanese commander sent messages to the Coreetz and Varyag intimating that they must leave the port. Other foreign ships similarly apprised the Varyag and Coreetz, which steamed out between the islands where they were followed by the Japanese squadron, which attacked and sank both.

## THE TILAK CASE.

## APPEAL TO THE HIGH COURT.

## THE ARGUMENTS.

On Wednesday on the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty heard the arguments on the application made by Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, for the revision of the decision of Mr. Lucas, Sessions Judge of Poona. Mr. Clements, the Special Magistrate, who tried the appellant on a charge of perjury, found him guilty and sentenced him to eighteen months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1000. From this decision Mr. Tilak appealed, and Mr. Lucas convicted him on the first statement, but found there were extenuating circumstances in the case, owing to which he reduced the sentence to one of six months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1000, or, in default, a further term of rigorous imprisonment for two months.

The Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Advocate-General, with Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, appeared for Government, and Mr. Branson and the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare for the appellant.

## GROUNDS OF APPEAL.

The following, among others, were the grounds of appeal:—That the Judge erred in not taking into consideration the various irregularities on the part of the first Court, which were detailed in his petition of appeal to the Sessions Court; holding, as the Judge did, that the prosecution erred in not calling Anant Behele and another as witnesses, he erred in confirming the conviction; that the learned Judge erred in not issuing a commission to Kumbhojkar, who was admittedly a material witness; that the Judge misconstrued some of the documentary evidence in the case, and had not given proper effect to others that he had thrown the burden of proof on the accused and had made a new case for the prosecution; that, finding all the witnesses to be false and the documents relied upon by the prosecution to be not genuine, the Judge erred in convicting him; that it was never the case for the prosecution that Tai Maharaja went to Aurangabad to elect a boy; that the Judge lost sight of the fact that, even supposing the exhibits and other writings were not in conformity with the appellant's statement before Mr. Aston, they did not contradict it; that was not sufficient to hold the statement to be false; that the Judge had referred to but had not given proper effect to certain exhibits in the case; that the Judge held the appellant's object to be to complete the adoption irrevocably at Aurangabad and consequently he erred in holding that an essential factor was not observed there; the absence of mention of the adoption and the absence of mention of corporeal giving and taking of the boy was erroneously held to be positive evidence to show the appellant's statement to be false; that the Judge should have sent for the report of the police; that the learned Judge erred in supposing the actual giving and taking must naturally occur at the time of the oral transaction; that the spitting up of the oral giving and taking was erroneously held to be an invention of the appellant; that the lower Court's finding was not based on any evidence at all; that its finding of Tai Maharaj having executed the deeds at Aurangabad willingly, but that she wanted to go through the actual giving and taking at Poona, was unsupported by evidence; that in supposing the word "samarambha" as not meaning social celebration, the Judge erred; and that the lower Court had looked at the whole case from a wrong point of view.

## MR. BRANSON'S ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Branson, in arguing on the application, said that the High Court had, under section 435 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, very wide powers of revision. The Court had the power, under that section, to inquire not only into the propriety of a conviction, but also the irregularity of a conviction. According to a recent decision of the High Court, it had the power to interfere even in appreciation of the evidence. The first question for the Court to consider was whether the conviction by Mr. Lucas on the first charge could be supported. The second charge Mr. Lucas had held not proven, and, holding the opinion as he did in regard to that charge, Mr. Branson submitted that Mr. Lucas ought to have examined the three witnesses before he could convict the accused on the first charge. Anant Behele was the witness who had written exhibits 14 and 15, and according to Tai Maharaj, those three witnesses were present at Aurangabad at the time of the occurrence. Mr. Lucas, in his judgment, had held that Anant was a material witness in the case for the prosecution and the reasons given by Mr. Clements for not examining those witnesses were that the accused had great influence and was extremely popular, and it was not likely that the witnesses would speak the truth. Mr. Branson submitted those were not reasons which would entitle the Magistrate not to call those witnesses whom the prosecution considered most material to their case.

The Chief Justice: Those reasons were not adopted by Mr. Lucas.

Mr. Branson: They were not, but if Mr. Lucas had made up his mind to uphold the conviction, he ought to have examined those witnesses even at the time of writing his judgment. Of those witnesses Kumbhojkar was the most essential in regard to adoption. The question then resolved upon whether there was actual giving and taking. The accused's story was that there was actual giving and taking of the boy, while Tai Maharaj's story was that she never went to Aurangabad even for the purpose of selecting a boy for adoption. Her case was "he never intended to adopt; that she was compelled to go to Aurangabad and there she was forced to sign documents the contents of which she did not know. In support of her denial of the adoption the prosecution had tried to make out that she had all along in her mind her husband's words on his deathbed, that the adoption should be from a certain branch of the family, and that all along she had in her mind the adoption of Bala Maharaj only. Mr. Lucas had wholly differed from Mr. Clements on that point, and had held that the prosecution had completely failed to make out their case on that point. It was most important to bear in mind that Mr. Lucas held the oral evidence for both the sides unworthy of credit, and had also found that Tai Maharaj had made deliberate contradictory statements. Mr. Clements was of opinion that Tai Maharaj was not an unimpeachable witness, but Mr. Lucas had wholly disbelieved her on all points on which the case for the prosecution was based, and yet he convicted the accused on certain documentary evidence, which did not agree with Mr. Tilak's former statements. The accused had all along said that there was actual giving and taking in adoption. The Judge had also found that the gravest necessity had arisen for the adoption, and that was realised by the trustees, including the accused. The Judge had also held that Nagpurkar was scheming on behalf of Bala Maharaj and the lady had never up to that time intended to adopt Bala Maharaj. The Judge had also found that when the trustees went to Aurangabad Tai Maharaj had gone there voluntarily, that she was not confined as alleged by the prosecution, and that the adoption deeds were signed by her in the presence of witnesses. In the latter written by Tai Maharaj to Mr. Aston on the 6th July, 1901, she did not complain of coercion but she only complained to him of the son "made" by Tilak, whom she did not approve. The learned counsel submitted that the "making" of the boy by Mr. Tilak could mean nothing but adoption, and taking that letter in conjunction with the other letters it was clear that the adoption had taken place. On the 27th the two adoption deeds were drafted and drawn up and the letter to be sent to the natural father of the adopted son was signed by Tai Maharaj. After this the Hon. Mr. Khare asked their lordships if it was the intention of the Court to go on with the case to-morrow, as he was engaged in a case up-country.

The Chief Justice said that the Court would go on with the case to-morrow (Thursday).

The case is proceeding.

## POST OFFICE DELINQUENCIES.

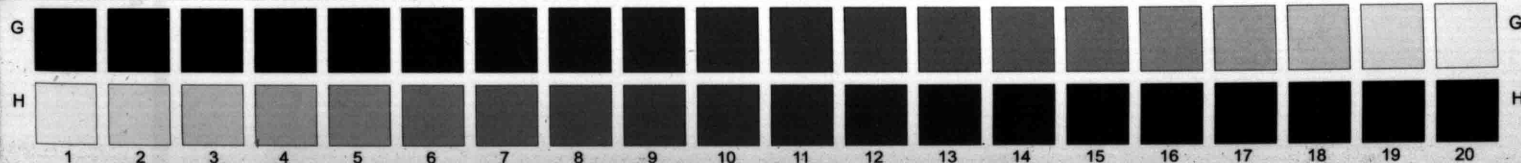
A most serious matter in connection with the Lucknow Post Office is now under police enquiry. There is a branch post office in the Civil and Military Hotel, and it appears that a responsible person entrusted the collecting and despatching of letters posted there to a juvenile subordinate who had been suppressing letters for some time past and taking stamps off them. By a recent accident, a visitor to the office discovered a letter he had posted two days previous lying on the floor. He at once took action, with the result that the police were called in, and on a search being instituted, a hundred letters, minus the stamps, were found hidden away in a box. Many of these letters, some containing cheques were posted by tourists and other visitors staying at the Civil and Military Hotel. A few months ago a post office peon there was convicted for appropriating cheques and money orders. The Legislature should make it penal for any postal employe making stamp-collections.

## A CHAIRMAN'S PREROGATIVE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, Mr. P. H. Dastur disposed of a case in which Waman Bhai, a Hindu, charged Luxmont Harishchandra and five others with assault and insult. Mr. Velinkar, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant, in his evidence said that, on the 4th instant, a general meeting of his caste was held in the Dharamsala at Gamdevi, where the first accused presided. When complainant rose to address the meeting the first accused said he had no right to speak and told him to sit down. Complainant claimed his right to speak, when he was allowed by the first accused to speak for not more than fifteen minutes. Complainant began to speak when two minutes after, the first accused again stopped him from speaking and the other accused rushed at him with their arms stretched out and threatened to assault him if he persisted in speaking. A servant of the first accused was then called to eject the complainant, when he left the meeting. The defence was that, as the complainant had been ruled out of order by the Chairman, he had no right to address the meeting. His Worship held that the Chairman was justified in stopping the complainant from addressing the meeting on points which he thought were irrelevant, as rule B. of the caste empowered the Chairman to decide the relevancy or otherwise of a speech. The accused were acquitted.

Major Roos-Keppe's Mission to demarcate a portion of the Mohmand-Afghan border to the north of the Khyber Pass has been delayed owing to the heaviness of the snowfall. It is now likely to start at the end of next month.

It is notified that, in supersession of the existing rules, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to order that the Municipal Commission of Bangalore is to consist of a President, a medical officer, and twenty-four other commissioners. Of these twenty-four Commissioners, six will be appointed by the Resident, one by the Bangalore Trades Association, six by the Europeans and Eurasians of Bangalore, three by the Mohammedans and the remaining eight by the Hindus and other classes.





## NOTE THE JAPANESE

**JAPAN A WEEK.**—THE WAR. The P. & O. steamer "Pekin" which arrived at Colombo on the 18th inst., from the Far East, comes right from Japan, and brings news up to a week before the Japanese attack on Port Arthur. The Peking was at Moji—the big fortified coaling station on the western entrance of the Inland Sea—for some time, and left that place on the 30th ultimo.

"The war feeling ran very high then," said the chief officer of the "Pekin" in conversation with a reporter of the "Times of Ceylon." "A little incident which showed the general feeling is worth mentioning. When we were at Moji two nasty little Japanese torpedo boats came steaming in swiftly and passed through a narrow entrance to take up an anchorage. The Japanese soldiers at the forts turned out and cheered lustily, while the people joined in the cheering."

Though the war feeling was predominant, there was nothing to show that the Japs were about to strike so soon; no one's suspicions were aroused, and this was accounted for in the swift and secret manner in which matters were conducted. There was any amount of coal at Moji, mostly excellent Japanese steam coal, which compared favourably with good Cardiff. The coal was a bit smoky, but in the furnace showed good results. It might be mentioned that the Peking burnt nothing but Japanese coal on the way to Colombo, and she has 3,000 tons for this port and 1,000 for Bombay. The vessel arrived at, and left, Hong-Kong on the 1st instant, but the people there had not the least suspicion that hostilities would begin in a few days' time. Singapore was reached on the 4th instant, where they heard of the Port Arthur engagements having already taken place. No Russian warships were met with, but those on board did not fall in with the "phantom squadron," the turning tail which they expected when they heard of the sailing of the Russian Navy in the Far East. "King Alfred," outward-bound, was seen on the 2nd inst., and the P. & O. steamer "Pekin" was seen in the Indian Ocean at a distance eastward bound. Apparently, she was steaming direct from Aden and had not heard of the war. Speaking of Hakodate, reported to have been shelled by Russian cruisers from Vladivostok, the captain said he knew the place well—a large fortified town on the South-east coast of the North Island in Yezo, and almost in a straight line east from Vladivostok. There was a large fishing industry there, but the town itself was not of any great importance. Just before the Peking sailed from Japan arrangements were ready to mine the entrances to the inland sea if necessary, but that eventuality is not now necessary with the disabling of the Russian Navy.

**VICEROY ALEXIEFF'S PROMISE.** In connection with the alleged request of Japanese in North China for the protection of their lives and property in the event of war, it is stated, says the "Japan Times" of the 23rd ultimo, that Admiral Alexieff recently issued instructions to his subordinates in which he declared that, in order to translate literally to receive the judgment of God, he would act in an impartial manner, and that, should he see anybody abusing a Japanese, no matter how slightly, he would go himself to the rescue of the latter.

**THE VIEWS ON THE SITUATION OF THE JAPANESE MERCHANTS AT MADRAS.** When questioned as to the telegrams that have been received in connection with the several events that have occurred, Tsukaguchi said that he discredited those or most of those regarding Japanese casualties. With reference to the 1,800 Japanese that are reported to have been killed, presumably through the sinking of a transport, he says that it is only a wild rumour in Nagasaki, and needs confirmation. Transports are always escorted by cruisers, and it is not likely that the enemy could do them harm without being challenged. It is just possible that it may mean the sinking of one of the two vessels by the Russians.

In regard to the landing of the Japanese at the Bay of Kinohow and their annihilation by Cossacks he says as follows:—"In our war with China we did land men at Kinohow Bay and marched on to Daini and took it and then to Port Arthur which we occupied. I am doubtful whether the same tactics would be adopted on this occasion. We never transport men except by divisions which would amount to about 19,000 or 20,000 men, including all arms of the service. It is nonsense to say that 250 Cossacks could cut up 3,000 Japanese soldiers. What chance have these men against such odds? If it is said that 30,000 Japanese killed 250 Cossacks that could be understood. The telegram emanates from an interested source."

With reference to the loss of three vessels of the Vladivostok Squadron, he says that private telegrams were received from Tokyo to say that this is correct. The vessels must have been steaming through the Straits on their way to Hakodate when they were probably blown up by mines. As regards Hakodate being reduced to ashes, he states that it is well fortified, and it is not an easy matter to accomplish such a feat in so short a time.

In regard to China taking part, he says it is hard to believe that after Japan had asked her to remain neutral she will fight. Yet there is no saying whether the Japanese success have not excited her to play an active part. Japan wishes to carry out the campaign alone and unaided. She has been patient beyond measure, because she loves peace. "Russia is in the wrong," says Tsukaguchi, "and Japan is in the right." Japan's motto is, "Be just and fear not," and she will yet win her cause.

The European Powers, he added, very much overestimate the Russian force in the Far East, but he is quite confident, as are also all Japanese, that Japan is quite capable of coping with Russia, and what is more of defeating her.

Tsukaguchi, in speaking of the Cossacks, said that there will be very little, if any, scope for cavalry in the present war.

As in the last war with China, after the first engagement at Poin-Yung (after the declaration of war), in which the Chinese were defeated, the naval forces were encouraged and fought an engagement in the Yellow Sea, in which half the Chinese Squadron was destroyed, so he is certain the land forces, on this occasion, will be encouraged by the early naval successes, and do their best in the coming engagements.

The two Japanese gentlemen has left for Tuticorin, "en route" to Colombo which they will embark on the German steamer "Prussian" for Japan.

## THE RUSSIAN VICEROY IN THE FAR EAST.

An interesting sketch of Admiral Alexieff, the man who is playing so important a part in the Far Eastern crisis, appears in a recent issue of the "World." The writer says that when first the news reached Moscow that Admiral Alexieff was appointed Viceroy of the Far East, there was much shrugging of shoulders, and many significant glances were exchanged. The appointment of Admiral Alexieff as Viceroy was at the time it was made not only criticised, but openly attacked, as an appointment made by a Tsar was, perhaps, even attacked before.

Up to the time when the present crisis began, probably not one Russian in ten thousand had ever heard Admiral Alexieff's name. In military and naval circles he was known, of course, but only just as scores of other men were known; for he had made on special mark in the world, and no one then dreamed that he ever would. He had already at that time seen a considerable amount of service, and had had his share of hard fighting, giving proof the while of personal bravery. Still, there was nothing to indicate then that he was of the stuff of which men are made, as a rule, who play a great "role" in the world. Besides, he had neither wealth nor influence at his back.

The Admiral is a clever man, however, although he is certainly no genius; he has keen eyes, a clear head, and considerable skill in the management of his fellows, especially such as hail from the East. He knows to the very bottom how to deal with the half-civilized, how to combine threats and cajolery, flattery and when to use brute force. He is haunted by no untimely scruples, and is not at all afraid to do what he thinks right with them, a fact that not only gives him prestige among them, but gives him a certain advantage over most Westerners. Admiral Alexieff's most marked characteristic is his instinctive obedience to his superiors. "You need have no fear of Alexieff," a Russian who knows him and his ways well exclaimed, when some of his fellow-countrymen were rendering the heavens with their cries at the iniquity of making him Viceroy. "The people you have to fear are those who give him his orders."

It was the Chino-Japanese war that gave Alexieff his chance. He was military "attaché" at Tokio when it broke out, and he already knew more about Japan and her resources than perhaps any other European; for he is a hard worker, and he had for years before been interesting himself in Eastern affairs. The despatches he sent home attracted the notice of the Tsar, and, what was more important, the notice of the two Grand Dukes who wield most influence in Russia, Vladimir and Alexander Micholovitch, as well as of many members of the so-called war party, who were delighted, of course, to find him drawing attention to the rapidly increasing power of Japan as a danger to Russia. They realised at once what a useful tool he, with his intimate knowledge of the East, might be, if only he could be induced to throw in his lot with them. Consequently, when he returned home, they gave him a warm welcome.

It was about this time that M. Bezobrazoff first appeared upon the scene, and no sooner did he appear than he set to work to capture Alexieff, as he had already captured the Grand Duke Alexander. The Grand Duke was working night and day to oust M. de Witte from his post as Finance Minister, because he honestly believed him to be the evil genius of Russia; and M. Bezobrazoff was working with him more for his own fortune's sake, perhaps, than for the sake of Russia. The Grand Duke presented him to the Tsar as an ardent reformer, a man whose one aim in life was to better the condition of the peasant; and M. Bezobrazoff played his "role" so well that he speedily gained the entire confidence of His Majesty. In spite of all Count Lamdorff could say or do, he was installed as the power behind the Throne; and there he soon made his influence felt. He convinced the Tsar that there was no hope for the peasants so long as Witte was in office and that there was no change of peace in the Far East unless Alexieff was given there a free hand. The end of it was M. de Witte retired to the Riviera and Alexieff became Viceroy.

Meanwhile, Admiral Alexieff has been hoodwinked almost as completely as the Tsar himself; for M. Bezobrazoff had taken possession of him practically, and had made him understand clearly that it was not to the Tsar that he must look for his orders, but to a certain committee made up of Grand Dukes and Generals, of which he, Bezobrazoff, was the Secretary. It was this committee he must in all things obey, he was told, let the Tsar say or do what he would. He was told, too, that the sooner war broke out between Russia and Japan, the better pleased this committee would be. Nay, it is even said that, in order to give him a personal interest in making it break out, important concessions were secured for him not only in Manchuria, but in Korea. Little wonder the air was alive with rumours of war before Alexieff had been Viceroy a week. The only marvel is that war did not at once begin. It certainly would have begun before to-day had it not been for the Grand Duke Alexander, who discovered—how, no man knows—the game that was being played. If rumour is to be relied upon he went at once to the Tsar, and gave him proofs that Bezobrazoff had deceived him in the most outrageous fashion—that, while professing to work for peace, he had been working heart and soul to bring about war. The outcome of this interview was that M. Bezobrazoff quitted Russia in all haste, and the famous telegram was sent in which Admiral Alexieff was informed that for the future he must obey no orders excepting those sent to him by the Tsar personally.

Mr. Willis, Director of the Peradeniya Gardens, Colombo, proceeds shortly to Singapore on two month's leave to advise the Malay States Government regarding the appointment of a Director of Agriculture, the States paying his expenses.

## THE MARKET REPORT.

## LIMESEED.

Since last week the Home Market is very much fluctuating and the market here also showing a little decline. We may quote Rs. 4-1-6 to 4-2 for ready and Rs. 4-2-6 to 4-3 for forward.

## RAPESEED.

Practically there has been no change in this market since the last week's report and transactions are reported as follows, viz:—Kazla sorts Rs. 3-8 to 3-9-6. Yellow Bold Grain Rs. 4-2 to 4-5. Rye Rs. 3-6 to 3-8.

## POPPY SEED.

Market continues quiet and there is no change to report. We may quote Rs. 4 for ready and Rs. 4-4 for forward.

## TIL SEED.

Market continues dull and with a fair import and less demand it is showing a sign of decline. We may quote Rs. 3-4 to 3-12 per Maund according to quality.

## WHEAT.

Owing to the existence of a very good demand from Home the market is very firm and the quotations are as follow:—Cawnpore quality or Club No. 2 Rs. 3-1-6 ready Rs. 3-2-6 forward. Gangajelly—Rs. 2-12 to 2-14. Fyzabad—Rs. 3-0-6 ready. Rs. 3-1 forward.

## RICE.

Ballam.—Notwithstanding there having been a very good transaction for import purposes in the Ballam sortmarket in flat on account of better import.

Kazla sorts are firmer and the stock very small.

Seeds rice is also very quiet; prices are as follow:—

Ballam No. 1...Rs. 3-6-6 to 3-7-6.  
Do. No. 2...Rs. 3-5 to 3-5-6.  
Do. No. 3...Rs. 3-4-6 to 3-5-6.  
Do. No. 4...Rs. 3-3-6 to 3-4-6.  
Kheari No. 1...Rs. 2-15-6 to 3-0-6.  
Do. No. 2...Rs. 2-14-6 to 2-15-6.  
Do. No. 3...Rs. 2-13-6 to 2-14-6.  
Jabra No. 1...Rs. 2-15-6.  
Do. No. 2...Rs. 2-14-6.  
Kazla (Eastern) No. 1 Rs. 2-7-6.  
Do. No. 2...Rs. 2-6-6 to 2-7-6.  
Pogun...No. 1 Rs. 2-14-6.  
Do. No. 2...Rs. 2-13-6.  
Soloi...Rs. 2-14-6.  
Girbi...nil.  
Ranee...Rs. 3-7 to 3-9.  
Do. (Uancha)...Rs. 2-14 to 3-3-6.  
Nagra...No. 1 Rs. 3-10 to 3-12.  
Do. No. 2...Rs. 3-6 to 3-8.  
Sylhet...Rs. 3-1 to 3-4.  
Kazla...Rs. 3-4 to 3-6.  
Do. (Chand Bally)...Rs. 3-2 to 3-2-6.  
Do. (Baleore)...Rs. 3-4 to 3-6.

## WHITE SORTS.

Seeta...No. 1 Rs. 4-8 to 4-10.  
Do. No. 2...Rs. 4-6 to 4-8.  
Do. No. 3...Rs. 4-4 to 4-6.  
Chunichalla...Rs. 4-2 to 4-3.  
Clean Gross...No. 1 Rs. 4 to 4-1.  
Do. No. 2...Rs. 3-14 to 3-15.  
F. S. R...Rs. 3-11 to 3-13.

## COOLY RICE.

Chandpur...No. 1...Rs. 2-9-6 to 2-10-6.  
Do. No. 2...Rs. 2-8-6 to 2-9-6.  
Jabra...No. 1...Rs. 2-10-6 to 2-11-6.  
Do. No. 2...Rs. 2-9-6 to 2-10-6.

## BROKEN RICE.

**WHITE SORT.**—The demand, in respect of this sort of Broken Rice commonly known under the name of B.T.R. has slackened a little whereas the stock has perceptibly increased; the natural consequence is that the market is flat and the sellers may be induced to accept lower offer. We may quote Rs. 2-6 to 2-8 per Maund loose.

**BROWN SORT.**—There is also some accumulation of stock in this sort but the existence of a fair demand for local use has kept the market steady. The rates are Rs. 1-4 to 1-8 per B. Maund according to quality.

## PEAS.

Forward transactions for delivery in March and April May are reported to have taken place in the White sorts at Rs. 2-6 per Maund. The stock of old stock is nearly exhausted and nothing is done for export purposes. The rates are as follow:—

White Peas...Rs. 2-5 to 2-9.  
Green Peas...Rs. 1-15 to 2 (New crop).  
Do. No. 1-13-0 to 1-15 (Old).  
Kheari...Rs. 1-7 to 1-8.  
Masoor or Lentils...Rs. 1-15 to 2-1.  
Rahar Peas...Rs. 2-2 to 2-4.  
Kalai...Rs. 2-8 to 3-2.  
Koolty Peas...Rs. 1-9 to 1-10.  
Barley...Rs. 1-14 to 2-1-6.  
Oats...Rs. 2-3 to 2-12.

## NUXYOMICA.

There is also very much small stock in the market say 50-60 tons at the highest, scattered all over the market and import also is very small. Rates are Rs. 2-15 to 3-1 at which the market closes firm.

## DRY GINGER.

The existing stock is very much we eviled (?) and most of it is not at all fit for export. Prices are more or less nominal and the market closes quiet at Rs. 9-8 to 10-8 per Maund according to quality.

## TAMARIND.

5 per cent refraction...of seeds Rs. 2-13 to 2-14.  
10 per cent Do...Do...Rs. 2-7 to 2-8.  
15 per cent Do...Do...Rs. 1-14 to 2-4.

## INDIA RUBBER.

London market is every day declining to an appreciable extent and the buyers here are waiting to see how far it drops. Small parcels of Dissangmook and Telon lots with about 10 to 11 annas grime quality have been bought at Rs. 122 to Rs. 126 per Maund. There are about 50-56 bags in the market mostly of medium quality which the buyers are unwilling to buy at the high rates asked by the sellers on account of the weaker state of the Home market. Market is expected to go down here.

## Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

It cures the cough, relieves the lungs and opens the secretions. It counteracts the tendency of a bad cold to result in pneumonia. It is unequalled for bad colds.

The time to cure it is when it is merely a "bad cold." Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is highly recommended by the leading physicians for this malady. It always cures, and cures quickly.

Price Rs. 1 and Rs. 2. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

If unable to obtain it this medicine will be rewarded by Smith, Stanistreet and Co. Calcutta, on receipt of an order. Wholesale agent—B. K. Paul & Co., Abdool Rahman and Abdool Kareem.

## SIMOOL COTTON.

Good No. 1 quality...Rs. 16-0-0 to 16-8-0 per Md. baled.

Ordinary No. 1 quality...Rs. 15-8-0 to 1-12-0 per Md. baled.

## ASSAFOTEDA.

With a fair import the market's show a decided tendency down ward and some small transactions are reported at Rs. 22 to 26 per Maund. Stock is moderate in the market.

## MFWASEED.

There is no stock and import and the rates are nominally Rs. 2-8-0 to 2-12-0 per Maund.

## SALTPETRE.

Calcutta Washed 5 per cent refraction Rs. 6-15-0 to 7-0-0 per Maund.  
Calcutta Refined 5 per cent refraction Rs. 7-0-0 to 7-8-0 per Maund.  
Cawnpore Refined 5 per cent refraction Rs. 7-0-0 to 7-1-0 per Maund.  
Furrackabad Refined 5 per cent refraction Rs. 6-14-0 to 7-1-0 per Maund.  
Stock and import fair.

## DAL OR SPLIT PEAS.

Market continues unchanged and some transactions are reported at the following rates, viz:—Urhar Dal Rs. 3-6-0 to 3-9-0. Kalai Dal Rs. 3-6-0 to 3-7-0. Mashoor Dal Rs. 1-12-0 to 2-12-0. Khari Mashoor Dal Rs. 3-10-0 to 3-12-0. Gram Dal Rs. 3-0-0 to 3-4-0. Khesary Dal Rs. 1-12-0 to 2-2-0. Muttar Dal Rs. 2-12-0 to 3-0-0.

## COCOANUT OIL.

Owing to the paucity of import coupled with the existence of a very good demand for local consumption the market closes very firm at the following rates, viz:—Cochin Rs. 13-0-0 to 13-9-0. Colombo No stock.

## COTTON.

Fine ginned Rs. 22 to 23 per Maund. Fully good Rs. 21 to 22 per Maund.

## CASTOR OIL.

No. 1 Rs. 11-0-0 per Maund f.o.b.  
No. 2 Rs. 6-15-0 per Maund f.o.b.  
No. 3 Rs. 6-12-0 per Maund f.o.b.  
Rs. 5-1-0 per case of 2 Maunds extra for packing.

## MUSTARD OIL.

The market is unchanged since our last reports and the rates are as follows, viz:—Locoe Oil Rs. 9 to 9-3-0 per Maund according to quality.

## CASTOR CAKE.

Average quality with 15 per cent black Rs. 3-11-0 per bag of 2 Maunds f.o.b.  
No. 1 white Rs. 4-0-0 per bag of 2 Maunds f.o.b.

## MUSTARD CAKE.

The market for yellow quality is very owing to the existence of a very good demand for local consumption but the market for black is very dull. The rates are Rs. 1-3-0 and that of black quality is Rs. 0-14-0 per Maund nominal.

## CASTOR SEED.

Cocoonada Rs. 6-4-0 per bag of 164, lbs. off. Cuttick Rs. 3-2-0 to 3-4-0 per Maund. Upcountry sorts Rs. 3-0-0 to 3-2-0 per Maund.

## TURMERIC.

Pubna Rs. 3-6-0.  
Dessi Rs. 3-0-0.  
Masulipatam Rs. 3-9-0.  
Madras Coast Rs. 3-4-4 to 3-5-0.

## BEES' WAX.

Pure Calcutta Refined White Rs. 64 to 65.  
Pure Calcutta Refined Yellow Rs. 56 to 58.  
Average crude Rs. 34 to 56.

## SHEALAC.

T. N. quality Rs. 97 to 100.  
Orange quality Rs. 105 to 107.

## BUTION LAC.

No. 1 quality with 10 per cent rosin Rs. 105.  
No. 2 quality with 10 per cent rosin Rs. 100.  
No. 3 quality with 10 per cent rosin Rs. 97.

## STICLAC.

Owing to the smallness of import and stock the market is very firm and the quotations are as follows, viz:—Kushni Rs. 70 to 72.  
Rangin Rs. 55 to 57.  
Assam Rs. 65 to 66.  
The above rates for stuff free from stick, dust and dirt.

## JUTE.

Imports and stock fair and the quotations are as follows.  
Serajunge Rs. 4-7-0 to 5-5-0.  
Narainjunge Rs. 4-6-0 to 5-1-0.  
Dacca Rs. 4-7-0 to 5-1-0.  
Northern Bengal Rs. 4-3-0 to 5-7-0.  
Dowrah Rs. 4-2-0 to 4-7-0.

## HEMP.

There is no change to report this week and the market is in the same state as before.  
Allahabad Rs. 3-0-0 to 3-1-0.  
Benares Rs. 4-0-0.  
Bengal sorts. Rs. 8-0-0 to 9-0-0.

## J. N. DASS.

142, Radha Bazar Street.

## KAYASTHA UPANAYAN AT FARIDPUR.

Babu Chaitanya Krishna Nag, Vice-President, Faridpur Arya Kayastha Samiti, sends us the following account of an Upanayan (sacred thread) ceremony at Faridpur:—"Under the auspices of the Faridpur Arya Kayastha Samiti, a very interesting ceremony of upanayan or resumption of the sacred thread ceremony took place yesterday (21st February). This took place in the house of our President, Babu Kali Prassanno Sircar, retired Deputy Magistrate. His youngest son Nanda Gopal Sircar, a boy reading in the first class of the Zillah School was invested with the sacred thread. As this is the first ceremony of its kind at Faridpur, though not the first upanayan amongst the Bangaja Kayasthas, it deserves special notice. The ceremony was performed exactly according to Vedic rites. Five priests officiated on this occasion and they performed the work very creditably. Nearly all high-caste Kayasthas of the Bangaja sect and several Dakshinari Kayasthas, who live in this small town, attended; the Kayastha-Magistrate Mr. K. C. Dey gracing the occasion by his presence. At the present time, nearly all the high Government offices of the head-quarters staff are filled up by the Kayasthas. The District Sessions Judge, the District Magistrate, the District Supt. of Police, the 1st Sub-Judge, the two Munshiffs, the two Deputy Magistrates, the Police Inspector, some of the leading pleaders, Muktears, including a large number of very respectable Kayasthas, with the exception of the Judge, who did not come, and the Dt. Supt. of Police who was out on

tour, all joined and enlivened the occasion with their presence. A photographic view of this progressive small group of men was taken. About 125 Kayasthas sat to a very substantial though simple dinner and all the guests were mightily pleased with the arrangements made to receive them. Babu Kali Prassanno Sircar, after performing an atonement ceremony, took this opportunity to resume the thread which his forefathers, hundreds of years ago, had abjured, with his two elder sons; and when the old man Kali Prassanno Sircar, his eldest son Khetr Gopal Sircar, B.A., B.L., and Bejoy Gopal Sircar, a student of the third year class, Presidency College, Calcutta, all wearing the sacred thread after the ceremony, appeared before the assembled Kayasthas, all clapped their hands in great delight. It was certainly a regenerating ceremony, hallowed by the Gaitri, by means of which the Kayasthas of Bengal would be able to resume their pristine high position in the caste system of the Hindoos. The gathering assembled had a representative character, for representatives from all the important centres of the Fatiabad Bangaja sect were present viz., Algi, Kaichal, Olepur, Ishpur, Dattapur, Chaocho, Sadardi, Ishwardi, Kackdi, Sarockdi, Bangeswardi, Brahmandi, Banagram, Ujain etc., and these representatives agreed to support this movement.

We earnestly hope that all true Kayasthas would soon follow the noble example which the President of the Faridpur Arya Kayastha Samiti has agreed to support this movement.

The Ceylon Association, London, writing to the India Office on January 25th, accepts the explanations of December 11th and 13th regarding rubber-planting in Burma as modifying the effect feared. They regret, however, that information has reached them that planting by the Indian Government is not confined to Burma, but is being pursued in other districts. The Indian Forest Department's demands for seed is so great that Ceylon planters requirements cannot be met. To experiments no objection is made, but the extensive Government plantings arouse strong uneasiness in Ceylon growers.

As a language Korean is most difficult to learn by reason of the great number of words which have several different meanings, distinguished only by variation of accent or intonation. In some cases one word has as many as a dozen meanings. This peculiarity often causes extraordinary mistakes on the part of foreigners. It is related that a Missionary was once seeking to harrow up the souls of his congregation by a sermon on the terrors of hell, which they received with broad grins. They explained to him later on that the word meaning hell means also, with a different inflection, post office, and the good folks had seen nothing dreadful in an after existence in a snug Government berth.

## THE NEW AFRIKANDER.

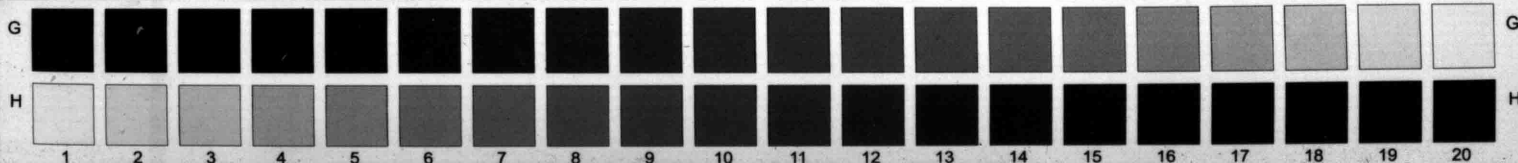
All thinkers are agreed that the ultimate destiny of this continent is magnificent. They differ in opinion in respect of its transitory changes, not its final form. That the Dutch and British elements here will eventually merge into one virile race strengthened by streams of blood from the most energetic races of other countries, may be confidently predicted; and the Afrikaner of the future should be—may, it is safe to say will be—a grand specimen of the "genus" man.

The world has seen with admiration, not unmixed with dismay, the marvellous energy evolved by the fusion of races in America. Here, in South Africa, in the years to come, we shall witness the same thing repeated on a vastly larger scale, with the added advantage of the experience of the Americans to guide us, whose errors we hope to avoid while striving to repeat their success.

At the close of their long and devastating war, the Americans awoke to the great possibilities of their country, and proceeded to develop them with admirable skill and industry. But even the best of virtues have their darker side, and in their feverish haste to achieve material success the Americans denied themselves time for eating; with the result that they became a nation of dyspeptics, a fact which has cost them untold miseries and countless dollars. The evil is better understood and more generally avoided by Americans now; and besides, their scientific research has provided an antidote in Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup.

That our people for years past have been subject to the same sort of danger, the experience of Mr. A. Donet, of Clarendon Crescent, Richmond Hill, Port Elizabeth, will prove. Writing on the 19th September, 1903, to Messrs. A. J. White (Colonial) Ltd., corner of Princes and Diesel Streets, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony (proprietors in South Africa of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup), Mr. Donet says: "Twenty-five years ago, when I was a young man, I had a very serious illness. My liver was sluggish, and I suffered from acute indigestion. For days together I was tormented by excruciating pains all over my body, but more particularly in my stomach, shoulders, and back. Sometimes the symptoms would change, and I would almost faint or fall asleep even when walking outdoors. My legs seemed to give away, and I felt that they were too weak to support me. In this way I suffered for many months. Doctor after doctor attended me, but not one of them seemed to know what was the matter, and it is certain that I derived no benefit from their medicines. At last I began to think that I should never get relief in this world, when my father advised me to try Seigel's Syrup. It is a safe and certain remedy for much of the trouble you are suffering from, said he, and if it does you no good, I don't think it can possibly make you worse than you are. I was now desperate, and being anxious to try anything which might do good, I obtained a bottle of the Syrup and began to take it. Its beneficial effect was almost immediately apparent, and after I had taken it for a week I felt considerably better. I continued to take the medicine, and by the time I had finished the second bottle I was quite well. Indigestion, giddiness, drowsiness, and pains had all disappeared, and I could find some pleasure in life again. From that day to this I have been a firm believer in the curative power of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and am careful never to be without a supply of it in my house; for not only is it a sure cure for indigestion, but as a regulator of the system and purifier of the blood it has no equal."

After war, depression; after depression, revival and progress. The outlook for our country is good—worthy of the great race now being evolved.





## TRICKS OF THE BRAIN.

## WHAT IS THE EXPLANATION OF PRECOGNITION?

That there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in our philosophy is markedly shown by the letters evoked by the experience of "Curious."

Dozens of letters have been received telling of a sensation of intimate familiarity with places never seen before—that is to say, never seen before to the knowledge of the seer in his present existence.

This precognition has brought a chilling fear of the unknowable to many quick brains. How is it, why is it, that a grown human being, in full possession of his faculties, suddenly becomes obsessed with the conviction that beyond yon hill nestless a flint-built church beside a purring brook, when he has never been even in the county before? Is it explainable that a person, stepping into a room for the first time, should absolutely recognise not only the topography of the apartment, but the very ornaments and furniture from the china dog on the mantelpiece to the eight-day clock in the corner?

Among many possible explanations sent to the "Daily Mail" the best accepted theory is that of a previous existence. Then there is the more material and more subtle proposition that this precognition is but the result of slow communication between the cerebrum and the cerebellum.

## BRAIN'S DUAL ACTION.

"Theta's" letter is selected as explaining this point. "Your correspondent," he writes, "confuses the emotional and mental functions of the mind. In all experiences the cerebellum (the seat of emotion and consequently of instinct) receives an impression which is lasting. The cerebrum (the seat of the intellect) observes the cause of this impression, and according to its education and training registers them. The mental impression is transient.

"When both these functions work together we say we 'remember'; when we endeavour to recall details by comparing the transient mental impression with the lasting emotional impression we say we 'are trying to recollect.' 'Curious' cannot recollect the previous circumstances which caused a similar emotional impression, probably because his emotional capacity over-balances his mental capacity, or because his mind has not been trained to close and accurate observation.

"The trained artist is never deceived in this way by similarities of physical surroundings. The man of cultivated observation is never deceived by social similarities.

"If 'Curious' had lived in a previous existence in any town or place, that town or place would have changed out of knowledge during the lapse of time, and would not convey a similar impression."

Mr. Bert Bishop, of Great Parndon, argues that this apparent familiarity is "the result of a double impression on the brain, instead of a single one. Most probably the two optic nerves fail to act in exact unison, owing to unequal or abnormal circulation of blood. This is closely allied to the double vision produced by alcohol and epileptic conditions."

Admitting that this theory accounts for many phenomena, it falls short of that large class of precognition in which people know beforehand the things they are going to see. These cases are authenticated and beyond dispute.

## INHERITED MEMORY?

"The true explanation," writes Hugh Lincoln, "is this—and the writer challenges any professor or student of psychology to disprove it, or offer a better. Precognition is the result of inherited memory. No person nowadays disputes the fact that many things, physical form, mental faculties, traits of character, are transmitted by the laws of heredity. If such things can be inherited and they are, so can memory. What may be called a general memory is undoubtedly inherited by both animals and man.

"Of course there is a considerable difference between an inherited memory simply associated with general feelings and ideas and 'remembering' a scene that we assure ourselves we have never before beheld in life. We can only say that such a case is a curious example of an entire fragment of memory coming down to us and being awakened at the right time. Perhaps that particular scene was so imprinted upon the mind of one's forefather that it had become a very part of himself, and as such he had transmitted it to his descendants.

"It is interesting to speculate what wonderful memories lie hidden and buried in our marvellous, unknown inner selves, only waiting perhaps, for the right chord to be struck to spring clear and fresh upon our consciousness."

## "FATHER OF THE MAN."

After relating a remarkable instance of precognition, Mr. A. W. Butterworth, of St. Albans, sets out a curious explanation.

"There is a theory," he says, "by whom founded I cannot say, that a child while in the embryo state dreams the whole of its future existence; and when born, at certain times passages of this dream pass through the brain and disappear as quickly as they are conceived."

Many correspondents try to disprove the theory of a former existence by pointing out that the things seen, in circumstances which point to a previous knowledge of them, often include such modern inventions as the motor-car, which did not exist when we were born. "This," writes one, "points more to a dual existence during life, one of the physical body and a second of a nature undefinable."

"A. B." puts forward the suggestion that a person of imagination can so visualise descriptions in novels of scenes and places that it requires little mental effort to fit in the actual places—in other words, the scene the novelist had in his mind's eye may be visited and recognised.

"I can only suggest," writes Dual Entity, "that the aura of a person has the power of projecting itself into the future, and that occasionally the bodily personality becomes aware of what has thus been revealed although why this should be so in the case of apparently trivial or unimportant circumstances passes one's comprehension."

## THE SECOND SELF.

Spiritualists have ample and voluminous explanations to offer. We pass them by in favour of a letter from "Hypnotist, F.R.C.S." who has already written on the subject:—

"Besides the ordinary so-called phenomenon of precognition, in which a familiarity with

certain places appears to exist, even though we know we can never previously have visited them, there is another form of precognition which is derived from dreams.

"Dreaming about a place which we have never seen, and yet being able to describe the place accurately from the dream appearance of it, is, indeed, a strange phenomenon. In this case no theory of a rapid impression being made upon the mind, while true consciousness of the surroundings is delayed, can be put forward.

"Here we have to fall back upon what must be a less satisfactory explanation. It is a well-known fact that sometimes at the moment of death the person dying may appear to people who are absent—in a far-distant country. These cases of 'deathbed apparitions,' as they are called, are so numerous and so well authenticated that the fact of their occurrence has been placed beyond all dispute. 'Now, if the 'second self' can in such manner at the time of death appear at a long distance away from the dying body, is it not conceivable that this same 'second self' may travel to some spot and gain knowledge of it while we are in a state of unconsciousness in sleep?"

"In the hypnotic state we can produce many strange mental phenomena, and some hypnotists have even gone so far as to state that they can induce in the subject hypnotised a state in which the mind can travel to a distance and can gain knowledge of distant places while the body remains in the hypnotic trance."

"Clairvoyance is but another example of the elasticity of the human mind, and its power to stretch out over a great space and grasp knowledge, and then recede again within its normal limits."

## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Feb. 4.

India and Preferential Tariffs.—Lord George Hamilton asked the Secretary of State for India: if any reply has been received by the India Office from the Government of India in response to a telegram sent on Aug. 7, 1903, by the then Secretary of State, asking for the views of the Indian Government upon the subject of preferential tariffs; and if so, would he lay it upon the table of the House.

Mr. Brodick: I have received a reply from the Government of India, and I will lay the papers on the table of the House.

The Mission to Tibet.—Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will make a statement setting forth the objects and reasons for the present expedition to Tibet; whether he can give an assurance to the House that there is no intention of annexing any portion of Tibetan territory; whether he will state the strength of the military force employed, and the estimated cost of the expedition; whether the whole of the expense will be borne by the Imperial treasury; and whether he will lay papers upon the table of the House.

Mr. Brodick: A full statement of the reasons for and objects of the political mission to Tibet is contained in the Blue Book, which will shortly be in the hands of hon. members. The object of the mission is not to annex any portion of Tibetan territory, but to prevent a recurrence of the difficulties arising from the attitude of the Tibetan Government in respect of the Convention of 1890. A preliminary estimate of the expenditure for four months from Nov. 1, 1903, 4001; but, owing to difficulties of transport, this will probably be exceeded. The charge will be borne by Indian revenues.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked whether the Blue Book would be issued before the debate on the amendment to the Address dealing with the mission.

Mr. Brodick said he hoped the Blue Book would be ready by Monday or Tuesday.

Mr. Gibson Bowles asked the Secretary of State for India: What is the nature of the expedition sent from India to, and now in, Tibet; what is the total number of men composing it; has the Government of Tibet given permission for the expedition to enter the country; have any military operations been undertaken by this expedition; why was the expedition ordered and what end is it intended to attain; and will papers be laid showing the causes which led to the despatch of the expedition.

Mr. Brodick: The political mission has been sent to Tibet with an escort to provide for its safety. The escort consists of about 400 men, with a seven-pounder gun and a machine gun, and a supporting force has been placed at various points to preserve the communications of the mission. The total of the troops employed on the escort and on the communications, according to my present information, is about 3,000 men. As I have said, the mission has been sent in consequence of the failure of the Tibetan Government to carry out its obligations under the treaty of 1890 and the neglect of the British Government to meet the British representatives as arranged by the Chinese Government, who are the suzerain Power. No military operations have been undertaken. Papers will shortly be laid showing the circumstances which have made the despatch of a mission necessary.

Mr. Gibson Bowles asked whether the Tibetan Government had given permission for this expedition to enter their territory.

Mr. Brodick: The Chinese Government, who entered into these negotiations in the first instance, arranged for a meeting of the representatives of the Tibetan, Chinese and Indian Governments in Tibetan territory. The Government of Tibet have hitherto failed to comply with the arrangement made by the Chinese Government, and therefore they have not given permission to enter their territory.

Mr. Norman asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether communications passed between his Majesty's Government and the Russian Government regarding the expedition to Tibet before it was despatched, if so, will he state their purport; and can he lay the correspondence upon the table.

Earl Percy: The answer to the first question is in the affirmative. The papers are included in the correspondence which will shortly be laid on the table of the House.

The Official Secrets Bill.—Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has received from India a reply

to the memorial against the Official Secrets Bill presented to the Secretary of State on Nov. 12 last; and whether, in view of the objection taken to the Bill by Indians and Anglo-Indians, he is in a position to state that its provisions will be confined to the case of naval and military secrets.

Mr. Brodick: I forwarded to the Government of India the memorial to which the hon. member refers; but I have not received a reply. The Bill is now under consideration by a Select Committee, and, if it is passed by the Legislative Council, will be reported to me in due course with all the debates and discussions. I can meantime give no pledge that its provisions will be confined to naval and military secrets.

## FASCINATING FROTH.

Lord Curzon has had his innings, in his reply to our local addresses, and he has, without doubt, carried conviction to some minds that, those who oppose his East Bengal partition scheme, have not a leg to stand upon, as "he" has put their case, and we are quite of that opinion, but unfortunately for Lord Curzon, we accept a picture of a lion painted by himself, with considerable misgiving as to its fidelity of detail. Put as "he" put our Supreme Government's policy, it appeared unexceptionable, nay, more, opposition was made to appear a delusion and a snare; but that is not a picture accepted by objectivists, as representing their interests, or advocating a single feature of their cause. Lord Curzon was like counsel advocating two conflicting interests, with caution too marked to disguise that, his own client's case should not suffer. Bengal people prefer having their own independence. Like a certain nameless body said to quote scripture for his purposes, Lord Curzon has made a desperate effort to turn the tables upon his opponents and has signally failed. This would be a rash statement to advance unsupported by strong and convincing facts, and we are well advised that, after Lord Curzon's splendid display of oratory last Thursday afternoon, it would need something much stronger than mere assertion to establish our proposition. This is only fair. We accept such a challenge in its purest integrity, without quibble or cavil. Oratory, such as we heard at Ashun Munzil, though very pleasing to one's ear, and agreeable to one's sense of beauty, and grace of symbolism and metaphor, is rarely convincing, except to a limited number of "ke-jo bookum" admirers, and decidedly, Lord Curzon's personal criticism on Thursday's addresses has fallen lamentably short of our anticipations, as a refutation of what has been advanced by Dacca and Chittagong, and what we are assured will be repeated at Mymensingh, but we think it would be unfair to meet his Lordship's contention, as we purpose to do next week, in comparative detail, without having his address before us in its completed text. We will content ourselves to-day, by touching lightly upon some points adduced by his Excellency to prove how silly has been this opposition against his policy. First, let us advert to what he said at Chittagong, as regards Sir Henry Cotton's minute. Mr. Cotton, as he then was, had been only two months Chief-Commissioner, and "unquestionably and inevitably wrote as a Bengal officer and not as an Assam officer," according to Lord Curzon—a statement we do not regard as damaging to any contention "against" dismemberment. Supposing Sir Henry to have founded his minute upon convictions formed in Bengal, is it likely that, after two months' office in Assam, he would have left it untouched, had anything occurred meanwhile to modify his views? Does it not seem strange that, having given them emphatic expression, he never for one moment, attempted to cancel, or even to alter them, but for five years subsequently, clung to them with a tenacity nobody has attempted to explain away? Surely, he had time enough, opportunity enough, and experience enough, to rectify any error, had he felt there was any misstatement or omission to be remedied or modified. Who his last day of office, his minute remained unaltered, and unchanged, a sure proof that, he had not any wish it should be reframed. Again, we see that, although our Supreme Government was fully aware that Mr. Cotton had framed such a minute, and that he held such opinions as it contained, no attempt was ever made to wean him from them, or to point out to him where it was thought he might be in error. His opinions were left in their original integrity, as coming from a provincial administrator of undoubted capacity, with large eventual experience of both provinces. So far, then, as Sir Henry Cotton is concerned, Government can hardly, at this late date, repudiate a deliberate judgment enunciated, let us even admit upon then unstudied circumstances, but we must add, ratified by subsequent experience—whether expressed or implied, makes little difference to Government. So far, then, as Sir Henry Cotton's opinion goes, we may fairly presume that, it continues intact. Then, Lord Curzon seems disposed to reproach editors of papers for an act of omission, which, if premeditated, would be inexcusable. He says:—

"I observe that no one has said a word about the opinion of Sir William Ward, who, only a few months before he left Assam in 1896, after being Chief-Commissioner for five and a-half years, wrote a most exhaustive and well-reasoned argument in favour of the transfer."

But who is responsible for this? Sir William's minute was pigeon-holed, and we believe, to this day, has never been published. Had Government been less reticent, it would, without question, have been reproduced in print and made a subject of close and critical analysis, and it is simply because it has been kept from press criticism that press comment has not appeared. That objection also fails to touch any member of our profession, and may be dismissed as valueless. One remark, however, occurs to us. We may treat Lord Curzon's eulogy on Sir William Ward's minute with every deference, as one commended to "his" judgment; by its tact and talent; but he must forgive us if we say that, it may not have presented itself in a similar light to others as it did in not fact, to Sir Henry Cotton—a far superior man to Sir William Ward, and ninety-nine per cent of his predecessors. Now, as to certain remarks to which Lord Curzon committed himself at Ashun Munzil. He impliedly cast ridicule upon all who have appeared to protest against partition, inasmuch as only an insignificant proportion can be said to be cultured, and of these only about one per cent can be said to understand English. His Lordship could not comprehend of what political worth, opinions coming from persons so ignorant, could possibly be. We feel sure he is mistaken in his facts, but if not we cannot understand how a Bengalee's knowledge of a foreign and a very difficult tongue, such as English, can affect his natural soundness of judgment. It does not need a knowledge of English to grasp a few plain facts, direct and relative. His proficiency in English would not need to be requisitioned, to demonstrate to him that a zemindary may be divided in its jurisdiction, hence probably, in its management, and he might clearly dispense with Shakespeare's or Milton's works or an acquaintance with Algebra, in calculating his law expenditure and his readers' fees. Is it possible Lord Curzon should hold a conviction that, every man signing a declaration should be acquainted minutely with all his reasons—political, economical, social or otherwise, in minute detail—for so doing? Is he of opinion that, more than a microscopic minority has "ever" been found in "any" great agitation, to exhibit more than a dislike to a contemplated measure—a dislike that is no more than personal and may be altogether unreasonable in some cases? How many patriots were there capable of defining in political phraseology, and as to their political nature, and texture, why they exerted "Magna Charta" from King John at Runnymede? In what great political movement in England, in France, in America, in Russia, in Turkey, Italy, or Bulgaria, have we known leaders of party to be other than limited to a very few, who are enumerated by units? If a knowledge of English or a cultured mind be necessary to revolution, to agitation, or to politics, and bias, then hitherto, mankind singularly unfortunate in its political history. And to carry Lord Curzon's arguments to a point at which their fallacy is self-demonstrable, we have but to ask him what percentage he could assign to an army corps, numbering say fifty thousand men, willing to sacrifice their lives, their liberties, their all upon earth, who could define, or dissect political reasons for their taking up arms? They would reply, if asked—"Our country is threatened, hence we are here to fight for her." Precisely similar in intention, would be a Bengalee's reply if, questioned as to "his" attitude in this unhappy agitation. He has a general, it may be, an indefinite idea of his individual grievance, exactly as a soldier has of "his," but as a soldier trusts to his general, so Ram Dass trusts to his leader, to meet all political controversy. Lord Curzon's argument was most unhappy, and, we consider, unsubstantial. A man may not be a politician, yet have a political grievance, or a political cause to espouse. As an illustration, will his Excellency pardon our reference to his parliamentary candidature for a seat, when he was worsted, and explain to us how many of his electors understood, in a critical political sense, the value of an election; aye, or could give their reasons for their faith in idiomatic English—"their own mother-tongue?" Not much more, we fancy, than a very small percentage. Why should more be expected of a Bengalee?—The "Bengal Times."

predecessors. Now, as to certain remarks to which Lord Curzon committed himself at Ashun Munzil. He impliedly cast ridicule upon all who have appeared to protest against partition, inasmuch as only an insignificant proportion can be said to be cultured, and of these only about one per cent can be said to understand English. His Lordship could not comprehend of what political worth, opinions coming from persons so ignorant, could possibly be. We feel sure he is mistaken in his facts, but if not we cannot understand how a Bengalee's knowledge of a foreign and a very difficult tongue, such as English, can affect his natural soundness of judgment. It does not need a knowledge of English to grasp a few plain facts, direct and relative. His proficiency in English would not need to be requisitioned, to demonstrate to him that a zemindary may be divided in its jurisdiction, hence probably, in its management, and he might clearly dispense with Shakespeare's or Milton's works or an acquaintance with Algebra, in calculating his law expenditure and his readers' fees. Is it possible Lord Curzon should hold a conviction that, every man signing a declaration should be acquainted minutely with all his reasons—political, economical, social or otherwise, in minute detail—for so doing? Is he of opinion that, more than a microscopic minority has "ever" been found in "any" great agitation, to exhibit more than a dislike to a contemplated measure—a dislike that is no more than personal and may be altogether unreasonable in some cases? How many patriots were there capable of defining in political phraseology, and as to their political nature, and texture, why they exerted "Magna Charta" from King John at Runnymede? In what great political movement in England, in France, in America, in Russia, in Turkey, Italy, or Bulgaria, have we known leaders of party to be other than limited to a very few, who are enumerated by units? If a knowledge of English or a cultured mind be necessary to revolution, to agitation, or to politics, and bias, then hitherto, mankind singularly unfortunate in its political history. And to carry Lord Curzon's arguments to a point at which their fallacy is self-demonstrable, we have but to ask him what percentage he could assign to an army corps, numbering say fifty thousand men, willing to sacrifice their lives, their liberties, their all upon earth, who could define, or dissect political reasons for their taking up arms? They would reply, if asked—"Our country is threatened, hence we are here to fight for her." Precisely similar in intention, would be a Bengalee's reply if, questioned as to "his" attitude in this unhappy agitation. He has a general, it may be, an indefinite idea of his individual grievance, exactly as a soldier has of "his," but as a soldier trusts to his general, so Ram Dass trusts to his leader, to meet all political controversy. Lord Curzon's argument was most unhappy, and, we consider, unsubstantial. A man may not be a politician, yet have a political grievance, or a political cause to espouse. As an illustration, will his Excellency pardon our reference to his parliamentary candidature for a seat, when he was worsted, and explain to us how many of his electors understood, in a critical political sense, the value of an election; aye, or could give their reasons for their faith in idiomatic English—"their own mother-tongue?" Not much more, we fancy, than a very small percentage. Why should more be expected of a Bengalee?—The "Bengal Times."

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Press Office, CALCUTTA.

